

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1785.

CHARLESTON, August 15.

THIS day a great number of citizens met at the City Exchange, to receive the report of a Committee appointed on Thursday last to draw up a memorial to the Legislature, representing the misfortune that this state labours under, in common with her sister states, from the restrictions imposed on the navigation of this country by the policy of Great Britain. At 12 o'clock the Committee appeared; Mr. Holmes taking the chair, Mr. Matthews presented a memorial, couched in very elegant terms, the general tenor of which was, that the memorialists beheld with regret the misfortune in which this country was involved with regard to her navigation. That it was essential to the regulations of this navigation that Congress should be invested with more ample powers, than those with which that august body was at present possessed of. The latter part of the memorial contained a material recommendation indeed; it was, that until the superior council of this nation could establish such regulations as the interests of the country called for, in the intermediate time it would be essentially necessary to lay partial restrictions on the ships of such nations as had not entered into an amicable treaty with the United States. So far the memorial was agreed to una voce, but an additional clause occasioned some debate. It was that the citizens recommended to the attention of the Legislature the propriety of repealing that part of the tax law which imposed a duty upon mechanics in common with other citizens.

Mr. Deffauvre as in the Legislature at the time when the tax passed. He opposed that part at present complained of to the utmost of his abilities. He thought then, and he had not altered his opinion, that it was impolitic and oppressive; because it operated to the manifest injury of the most valuable part of the community; but notwithstanding he thought thus, he could by no means consent to a partial repeal of the tax law, on the contrary he thought it should be enforced with all reasonable exactness. Tax laws were very improper subjects for alterations, they ought to be held inviolate. It would be highly impolitic to relieve one class of men in preference to another, for it would be opening a door for other applications to the Legislature for similar relief. He should therefore give his negative to that part of the memorial.

Dr. Budd did not feel the force of the Hon. Gentlemen's reasoning, so as to be convinced of the impropriety of relieving the mechanics from the burthens that they at present laboured under. In deed it would require very forcible reasons to convince him that they ought to undergo any restrictions whatever, and he was grounded in this idea from the politic conduct of other nations. Take a view of Great Britain, in what manner had she arisen to be such a flourishing and powerful state—by a minute attention to her manufactures. That was the source from whence she drew abundant riches, and to that part of her natural advantage she made even agriculture in a great measure subservient. A bounty was given on all corn exported until the price rose on an average above 6 shillings per quarter (eight bushels) and then a bounty is given on foreign corn imported, purposely that the mechanic may be able to procure the greatest necessary of life on moderate terms. The grievance complained of in the preceding part of the memorial had its origin in this very policy, it was to her manufacturers that she owed the advantage of such a balance in her favour in the carrying trade: if her industrious inhabitants did not exert themselves so vigorously, her ships could not have that full employment they had at present. An opinion was held by some of the American manufacturers were inferior, but how did this appear? In many articles there was a decided superiority, hats for instance, of American manufacture had confessedly a superiority; those made here stood much higher in point of reputation than any that had been imported. Such articles in the joinery line as were made here ought not to be placed on a level with those imported. Leather was made much cheaper and better than in Europe, there was also another branch of importation that he wished to call the attention of the company to, and was ready made cloaths, there was the superiority was pre-eminent in favour of this country, so much so as totally to preclude comparison, yet we were eager to buy every thing imported; and thus we threw a particular benefit into the hands of foreigners, whilst our own work women were in a state of inactive penury.—Let us look at Spain, she received from her colonies in South America, a revenue of fifty million dollars annually; yet with this extraordinary resource she was poor, from a constitutional indolence in the people, and an impolitic discouragement of manufactures. If calculation could establish political opinions, all Europe would not be able to supply this country, if the rapid increase continued, that was, he understood an enumeration of doubling our number of citizens during the period of twenty years. In the variety of views within our observation, this country and Spain might be placed in a similar point of view. Possessed of almost equal resources both countries were subservient to the interested views of another. In vain would the citizens of this state felicitate themselves on the abundant plenty with which bountiful nature had blessed her, if her exports continued to be inferior to her imports, as at present unhappily was the case. Her rice, her indigo, were scarcely national advantages when they went so short away towards the national expenditure. We must necessarily reduce our expences to narrower limits, and then we shall become a powerful and happy country. The learned gentleman observed on the injustice of the tax in a very obvious instance, the wealthy planter paid nothing for fifty barrels of rice, whilst the poor cooper who was employed to drive a few hoops on the barrels was called on to pay a tax of fifty shillings per annum. Was this fair? Was this equitable? Should we impose a discouragement, where we ought to hold out a premium certainly not. For these reasons he should give his hearty support to that clause in the memorial which called on the Legislature to relieve the mechanics.

Commodore Gillon said, That the tax on mechanics was by no means generally countenanced in the House of Representatives, and carried but by a small majority, and he had no doubt but the Assembly would, on their meeting, repeal the Act complained of.

After the memorial had undergone the discussion of the meeting, the following resolution was agreed to:

Resolved.

That two copies of the memorial, one for each branch of

the Legislature, after being signed by the citizens present should be delivered to the following committee, viz.

DANIEL STEVENS, Esq.

Mr. BENJAMIN WALLER.

Mr. RICHARD HUMPHREYS, for the purpose of further signing, and be by them, on the meeting of the Legislature, returned to the chairman of this meeting, to be presented by him to each branch of the Legislature at the commencement of their session.

August 16, A gentleman recently arrived from Ninety-six informs that the country around that place is in a ruinous condition from the want of rain. It was nearly six weeks since there had fallen a single shower.

Elliston and John Perot,

Have for SALE, at their STORE in Water-street, between Market and Arch-streets,

MUSCOVADO Sugar,	Irish Linens,
Rum,	Nankeens,
Gin,	Calimancoes,
Irish Beef,	Durants,
Hyson Tea,	Blankets and Rugs,
English Sail Canvas,	Broad Cloths,
Russia ditto,	China, Glass, and Queens Ware,
Ravens Duck,	Cutlery, and Hard Ware,
Oznaburghs,	Nails, &c. &c.
Sadlery,	

To be LETT for a term of seven years, or on shares, all that farm (with Stock, &c.) known by the name of Rocky Point, situated on the River Delaware, 18 miles from Philadelphia, formerly the property of Mr. Thomas Clifford. For particulars apply to Elliston and John Perot, in Philadelphia, or to William Dohel, on said farm.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable Thomas M'Kean, Esq; Doctor of Laws, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, and the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and general goal delivery in and for the said State, and the Honorable Jacob Rush, Esq; one of the Justices of the same Courts, have issued their precept, bearing date the 25th day of August instant, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and general goal delivery, at the State-House in the city of Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of September next.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Justices of the peace, the Coroners and Constables within the city and county of Philadelphia, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions and other remembrances, to do those things which to their office in that behalf appertain to be done; and also all those who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be in the goal of the city or county, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Philadelphia the thirty-first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, and in the tenth year of American Independence,

THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

N. B. It is expected that all the Justices of the peace for the city and county, will be punctual in their attendance on the Judges the first day of the Court.

A MILLWRIGHT,

JUST arrived from North-Britain, with good recommendations, would be glad to hear of immediate employment. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

Chester county, August 27, 1785.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in the township of Darby, containing about 200 acres, the arable land is good for grain; there is about 12 acres of meadow; and a considerable quantity more may be made and watered; there is a great proportion of woodland, the house is large, built of brick and two stories high, a tolerable good barn and stabling, its vicinity to the town of Darby and a landing on Darby creek being only two miles distant, must make the timber very valuable, particularly the white oaks, with which the woodland abounds. For terms of sale, apply to the subscriber, at the sign of the Ship, in Darby.

SAMUEL SMITH.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a COURT of GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the PEACE, will be held at NORRIS TOWN, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of SEPTEMBER next, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, for the COUNTY of MONTGOMERY. Of which all Constables, and persons bound by recognizance to appear thereat, are to take Notice and give their attendance accordingly. All Public House-keepers within the county aforesaid, are notified to apply to this Court, for recommendations for Licences, for the ensuing Year.

ZEBULON POTTS, Sheriff.

By virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to Public SALE, at the Premises, on SATURDAY, the 10th of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a valuable PLANTATION, situate, lying and being in Plymouth township, Montgomery county, bounded by lands of Simon Armstrong, Peter Mattis and others, containing about 116 acres of LAND. There are erected on said place, a two story stone dwelling-house, stone spring-house, with excellent water near the door, stone barn, stabling, &c. with a very valuable thriving and bearing orchard, 10 acres of well watered meadow, and a proportionable quantity of well timbered woodland; taken in execution as the property of John Campbell, which will be sold for and during the term of his natural life, by

August 22, 1785. ZEBULON POTTS, Sheriff.

By virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to Public SALE, at the Court-house, in Easton, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Tract of LAND, situate in Hamilton township; bounded by land of Robert Levers, Esq; Anthony Keatts and others, and containing about 200 acres, more or less, whereof about 50 acres are cleared, and about 15 acres of meadow, with good buildings thereon; late the property of Benjamin Vanhorn; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

PETER EALER, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

A MOST valuable PLANTATION and Tract of LAND, containing 150 acres, situate in Easton township, in the county of Chester, about 15 miles from Philadelphia, and about one mile from the sign of the Spread Eagle, on Lancaster road, adjoining Radnor Church lands; 50 acres of which are choice woodland, and 25 acres excellent watered meadow, and the remainder plough land in good order, and equal in quality to any lands in the county. There are erected upon the premises, a stone dwelling-house near two stories high, two rooms on the lower floor, and three above, with a stone kitchen adjoining, a large frame barn, and a stone shed 52 feet long by 14 feet wide, and 20 feet high, a stone spring-house 24 feet long by 16 feet wide, one story high, over an excellent spring of water, and an orchard of 300 engrafted apple trees, with a variety of other fruit trees; this place is well situated, and is a complete farm. For terms of sale, apply to the subscribers, or to Mr. Alexander Clay, at the sign of the Spread Eagle, on Lancaster road.

Also, one other convenient plantation, containing about 130 acres, with a stone dwelling house and kitchen, part stone and part hewed logs, and a small barn erected thereon, an orchard with about 60 apple trees and other fruit trees, 20 acres of choice watered meadow, and more may be made, and about 40 acres of woodland, the rest cleared and under good fences, situate in Marple township, in Chester county, adjoining land of Dr. Vanleer, and is distant from Philadelphia about 12 miles. This place has some valuable natural advantages for water works. For further particulars and terms of sale of either of the above farms, apply to SAMUEL VANLEER, at Reading furnace, or to PETER THOMSON, Conveyancer, in Race-street, Philadelphia. August 27, 1785.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, a French servant man, named DAVID MARTIN, by trade a cordwainer, talks good English and broken German, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, fair complexion, dark brown hair, which is commonly curled, with a false tail; had on and took with him, when he went away, a corduroy jacket with sleeves, pieced at the bottom, white jacket and breeches of narrow corded dimity, one pair blue striped holland overalls, one pair of Russia sheeting ditto cut out, but not made up; he has taken part of his tools along with him, and will probably try to pass as a freeman. Whoever apprehends said servant, and secures him in any goal, so as his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by MARTIN SHUGART.

Tork-Town, August 13, 1785.

Reading, August 22, 1785.

WAS committed to the goal of Berks county, on suspicion of being a runaway servant, a person by the name of WILLIAM IRWIN; he is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, pitted with the small pox, of a darkish complexion, has short brown hair, says his usual place of abode is at Chestnut Level, in Lancaster county, his cloaths are but mean, consisting only of an old linen jacket, trowsers, shirt, and old felt hat. He brought with him a bay colt, about 12 hands high, has neither brand nor ear-mark, two years old last spring, a saddle almost new, with a blue saddle cloth bound with yellow. His master (if any he has) is requested to come, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged, on paying his fees, in three weeks from the date hereof.

CHRISTIAN BARRANSTINE, Goalr.

LAST week was stolen out of the house of the subscriber, in Saffrafs-street, a SILVER PINT CAN, marked E P in a cypher, and stamped on the bottom P S, the initials of the maker's name. Whoever returns the said can to the owner, shall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, paid by

August 29, 1785. EDWARD PENINGTON.

Delaware State, New-Castle County, August 3, 1785.

Will be exposed to SALE, by public

Vendue, on the Ninth Day of September next, A VALUABLE Piece or Parcel of LAND, situate in Red Lyon Hundred, Dragon Neck, containing by computation 240 acres, whereon is erected a good frame dwelling-house, two rooms on a floor, a kitchen, with a well of good water at the door, barn, granary, and every other necessary out-building fit to accommodate a gentleman farmer; all in tolerable good repair. There is on said farm about 25 acres of excellent marsh meadow, and as much more may be made at a small expence, there being a large and sufficient canal cut through the whole. The upland is very rich and fertile, yielding wheat and corn in abundance, equal, if not superior, to any in the neighbourhood. Any gentleman, inclining to purchase, may view the premises, by applying to Mr. John Clark, adjoining, or to the subscriber, living in Wilmington. The sale to begin at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Red Lyon Tavern, where attendance, and reasonable credit, will be given by the subscriber.

GEORGE CLARK.

Philadelphia, August 25, 1785.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Old Coffee-House, in the City of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of September next, at 6 o'clock in the Evening, A LOT of LAND, situate on the south side of Market-street, in the City of Philadelphia; containing in front, on Market-street aforesaid, 99 feet, and in length or depth 306 feet, bounded by ground of Thomas Procter, Esq; and Col. Eleazer Oswald. On said lot is a two story frame Messuage, Kitchen, and other Out-houses and valuable Improvements, has for many years been occupied as a Public House of Entertainment, known by the name of the Centre House, the situation is very pleasant and healthy. Taken in execution as the property of Henry Martin, by

THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, August 25, 1785.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, at the Old Coffee-House, in the City of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th of September next, at six o'clock in the evening, three two story frame Messuages or Tenementas, and Lot or Piece of GROUND thereunto belonging, situate in the Northern-Liberties of the City of Philadelphia; containing in front, on the west side of Third-street, at the corner of Green-street, about 46 feet, and in length or depth about 60 feet; taken in execution as the property of John M'Gowan, and to be sold, by

THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

VIENNA, June 4.
NOTWITHSTANDING the dispute with Holland is likely to be brought to an amicable issue, a general peace is not to be expected. There are considerable movements upon the frontiers of Turkey. The late change in the Ottoman ministry will probably occasion some alterations in the political systems of the other countries. In the present delicate conjuncture of affairs, the cabinet of Versailles continues to render our court very essential services. It is said, that the Count de Choiseul-Gouffier, the French Ambassador at Constantinople, has received orders to act in concert with the Imperial Internuncio, to press for a decision with regard to the limits of the two Empires, on which subject the Divan has not yet come to any resolution. The advices received within these few days from Paris by the Marquis de Noailles are said to be on the subject of this important affair.

A convention is said to be negotiating with the court of Madrid, according to which the Spaniards are annually to supply us, for the space of ten years, with nine thousand quintals of quick-silver.

AMSTERDAM, June 22.
All our accounts concur in saying that the pacific treaty between the Republic and the court of Vienna, is in a favourable train of being brought to a speedy conclusion.

Letters from Paris, dated June 20, mention, that the celebrated Dr. Franklin, a few days before, had taken his leave of the King and the Royal Family at Versailles, and proposed immediately setting out for the port of Nantz, from whence he was to embark for Philadelphia.

The same advices declare, that in consequence of a plan laid before M. Vergennes, by Dr. Franklin, the King had been pleased to permit the United States to unload their American commodities at the Islands of France or Bourbon, and take in East-India productions; or if they choose to proceed to China, &c. they should have the liberty of disposing of their cargoes at the above Islands, or at that of St. Mauritius. This concession, it is said, will probably turn out very advantageously to the Americans.

PARIS, June 12.
It appears, that for this time Europe may rejoice in having ended without bloodshed a difference which certainly might have occasioned the death of many innocent persons. The moderation and wisdom of the Comte de Vergennes have brought over both parties to agree to terms of reconciliation. Those who pretend to be in the secret say, that he had most difficulty in conquering the obstinacy of the republicans.

Mr. Franklin is on the point of returning to Philadelphia. **June 13.** We learn from Franche-Comte, that a fire lately broke out at the foot of the mountain of Volges, which consumed no less than ten villages. This calamity is known to be the result of a wicked combination, various parcels of the combustible matter, with trains laid from one to the other, having been found in different places.

June 17. By an arret of Council, dated the 30th of last month, the first 30 volumes of Voltaire's works, printed by a foreign literary Society, are suppressed, and a fine of one thousand livres ordered to be levied on whoever does not bring his copies and deposit them in the syndic chamber. The arret adds, that these works are suppressed because inimical to good morals, and the authority of the laws.

LONDON, June 30.
While we are recognizing the authority of Congress, by receiving an Ambassador in their name, they have not even a shadow of power in their own country; for, by the best accounts from the continent, there is not at this moment any one of the United States, as they are pompously called, that acknowledges the supremacy of such a head, or pays the least regard to their ordinances and decrees. Each acts by itself as sovereign and independent; nor will their respective citizens submit to any laws or regulations but such as are enacted by their own particular Assemblies. In this state of anarchy, the admission of a Representative from Congress is a *folies* in politics which can hardly be accounted for. If trade was the view of our Ministers in doing so, they certainly took the wrong way to effect their purpose. It can be no great recommendation to the commercial part of the Americans, that we have, in so far, given our sanction to an authority which they consider as odious, and seem determined to resist.

What between the unpopularity of the Irish propositions; and the new taxes of this and the last year, a certain gentleman, it is said, begins to be apprehensive of a sudden fall. His situation is undoubtedly critical, and may be compared to that of a spider suspended at the end of a slender thread, and subject to be blown away by every little gust.

The House of Commons is expected to adjourn on Thursday next, for at least a fortnight; during which period the Lords will have time to go through the examination of witnesses on the Irish affairs; and the cabinet will determine what farther steps shall be taken, this season, on that important business.

Such has been the great influx of gold from all quarters into this country within this year, that the Directors of the Bank found it necessary to lower the price on Friday, from £ 3 17 10½, to £ 3 17 9 per ounce. This sterling fact proves more in favor of the Commutation Tax, than all the fine speeches we constantly hear against it can contradict.

July 1. Among the most recent articles of domestic report is that of the commercial negotiation between Britain and America, which has received no considerable demur from the refusal of our court to admit the American ships into the ports of the British settlements in the East-Indies, under any other conditions than those by which other nations are regulated. These circumstances, as far as they have come to our knowledge, are briefly as follow: Soon after the American Ambassador, Mr. Adams, had been received at St. James's, and delivered his credentials, a time for business was appointed at Lord Caermarthen's office. In the first commencement, Mr. Adams very unexpectedly brought forward the East-India trade, and made a sort of demand on the part of the American States, that the American ships should be permitted to trade in the British Oriental ports. The Secretary demurred giving an answer, till he had consulted with the rest of his Majesty's confidential servants. A meeting of the Cabinet was accordingly summoned, when it was unanimously agreed, that to admit any power whatever to a participation of the India rights would be prejudicial to the interest of Great-Britain, and the chartered rights of the British East-India company in particular. In this state the matter rests.

The French, in their encroachments on the Coast of Africa, have had a dispute and an engagement with the natives, of which the intelligence is brought to Brest by the Emerald frigate.

July 4. The death of Thomas Foxcroft, Esq; late Post-Master-General in Philadelphia, and brother to John Foxcroft, Esq; now British Post-Master-General, and resident in New-York, was occasioned by a small coach gun, which he always travelled with, going off half cocked, whilst he was preparing to accompany some friends into the country. (Few men were more universally beloved than was the gentle, amiable, and very worthy Mr. Thomas Foxcroft.)

July 5. Letters from Spain say, that on the 15th of last month a terrible tempest arose in the Straits of Gibraltar, which reached as far as the Bay of Malaga; twenty-seven merchant ships were lost, with the greatest part of their crews; some days after 217 carcasses were found, which the sea had thrown on shore; three ships were lost in the Bay of Malaga, one of which was a Spanish vessel lately built.

The Premier is so great a favourite in all the manufacturing towns in this kingdom, that should he deign to visit them, the very stones of the streets would rise to salute him.

Saturday morning died, William Strahan, Esq; one of his

Majesty's Printers, and Member in the late Parliament for Wootton Bassett, in Wiltshire.

Extract of a letter from Norwich, July 6.
"The Shop Tax taking place yesterday, the people manifested their abhorrence of it; some by shutting up their shops, others went into mourning; the bells were muffled, and at intervals chimed the melancholy dumb peal. The tradesmen in general testified their disgust and disapprobation of the Minister's conduct, by every insignia of contempt that can be devised, viz.—By the shops being closely shut up, and in sable gloom hung up banners of crape, with the continual cry of "No Pitt! No Pitt! No Shop Tax! No Servants Tax!" &c. &c.—On the shutters and doors were wrote numberless ditties of poetry and execrations.

"At five o'clock in the afternoon the effigy of Mr. Pitt entered the town on horseback from the London road. He was attended by six executioners with white wands; a female servant in mourning rode behind him with a whip, at intervals severley scourged him with a cat o' nine tails, and kept repeatedly exclaiming, "There curse you, that's for turning me out of my place, by your villainous servants tax!"

"He was conducted with solemn pomp, through the principal streets of the city, and round the market-place, amidst the disgraceful shouts of the inhabitants. At about eight o'clock he arrived at the place of execution.

"The spot fixed on for this purpose, was an eminence just out of town, called Moufhold Heath.—A very high gibbet was erected on that part of it where the rebel Kett formerly built his castle. As soon as the victim was turned off, a fire was kindled underneath him.—The flames soon reached his body, which burned with the utmost fury for near twenty minutes; during which time the air re-echoed with the indignant groans of many thousands."

At Brittol, on the day the shop-tax took place, a fine transparent figure, representing commerce, was chained to the ground, and a certain gentleman flung a knife at the heart of it.

July 7. It is said a treaty offensive and defensive has been made between the Imperialists and the Russians; and in particular, if the Turks should commence hostilities in Europe, these two powers are to assist each other, in which case the Ottomans may perhaps get into a war that will not be concluded but by their quitting all their European dominions to the conquerors.

The Receivers-General of France, who were near fifty in number, are now reduced to twelve, by which very material savings have been derived. I was clearly discovered that there were some of them, whose purchasing fees had been refunded out of money unaccounted for by them; but no abuse of that sort can now be practised.—"I live, said the minister, to serve a Prince whom I adore, and a people whom I esteem!" And when one of the most exalted characters in France complimented him on his public services, he answered with great dignity, "To live merely in the blasons of heraldry is a mean and pitiful life!"

His Excellency John Adams has pressed the Marquis of Carmarthen to open a negotiation for the payment of the Negroes that were taken from the subjects of the American States during the war. The Marquis has refused, declaring that the American States have in no one instance complied with the definitive treaty of peace; and until that shall have been fulfilled, he must decline entering into that or any other negotiations.

One very important and very bold measure of the Premier of France was his reducing the emoluments of financiers even during the period of war! He was told, that should he take such a step, he would never find them again at the breaking out of a war. He, however, was of a different opinion. He said that these men lent their money through no regard to their country, but merely to serve themselves, and that they were to be "found at any time!"

The dispute between the Emperor and the Dutch is at last finally settled, through the mediation of France; and though the terms of accommodation are not made public, yet so much of them are known, that the Dutch have carried their favourite point of not entirely opening the Scheldt, but in lieu thereof are to pay the Emperor a handsome docture.

July 8. M. Ducray, brother to the Countess de Genlis, has caused a frigate of 30 guns to be built at Havre de Grace, upon a new construction, and which will draw one third less water than those on the old model. A trial will soon be made of her, and if the plan be not adopted in the French navy, Mr. Ducray, it is said, will ask permission to communicate his invention to the Dutch, who, by reason of the shallowness of the water on their coasts and in their harbours, are likely to reap more advantage from it than any other nation.

Extract of a letter from New-Castle, July 2.
"The long continued drought we have experienced in this neighbourhood has occasioned the most unpleasing prospects of the crops of hay, oats, barley, peas, beans, &c. which it is apprehended will not amount to one quarter of last year's produce; the crop of wheat is very promising. During this week the temperature of the air has been more intensely hot than has been experienced in this neighbourhood for some years."

Extract of a letter from Exeter, July 2.
"The weather is uncommonly hot, the conduits, pumps, and river, are almost dry this day, and for many days past; not less than twenty carts are constantly employed with casks, written on the head of them, *Water to be sold*. Judge of our situation; hay, which we usually bought for 1/6 per hundred, is now sold for 5s. Butchers meat in proportion."

It is singular that the clamour first raised by the Americans against the mother country was in consequence of the Stamp-Act, which was represented to be a monster of inquiry; yet the first act of their own legislature, after obtaining their independence, was to lay a stamp duty on newspapers, &c.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, June 13.
"There is no more talk of a fresh expedition against Algiers. The letters from Malaga even assure, that a French negotiator has embarked there, with instructions to make peace with the Dey."

Extract of a letter from Paris, June 24.
"It may be actually asured that the differences between the Emperor and the Republic are quite arranged, and that the preliminary articles are agreed on, to the satisfaction of both parties: It is asured that the shutting of the Escant remains stipulated; and that the sacrifices made by the Dutch are not of a very alarming nature."

Letters from Trieste of the 11th of June advise, "That the Bashaws of Scutari and Bosnia are in full rebellion against the Grand Signior, and are marching at the head of a considerable army; and that by their motions they seem to carry devastation wherever they go."

July 11. A letter from Lisbon, by the last mail, says, "That they had received advice that their fleet had joined the Spaniards, and were arrived off Algiers; but had not determined in what manner they should proceed in bombarding the town when the advices came away. The Venetians had not then joined them, but were hourly expected, and as soon as they arrive they were to begin the attack."

July 12. We learn from America, that all the tribes of savages from the Falls of Niagara to the Mississippi, are in strict confederacy against the Congressional States, and that they intend to commence general hostilities on the frontiers in the fall of the year. A strong body of northern Indians, when these advices came away, were in full march against the Ohio settlements; and they had surprised and murdered several families in their progress.

July 13. Letters from Crimea continue to bring reports of the rebellious spirit which has appeared among the nation of Tartars

lately subjected to the dominion of the Empress of Russia. The seat of the revolt is at Cuban, and that part of it in the neighbourhood of Mount Caucasus. It is said that the mal-contentes amount to 80,000 men. What is assigned as the cause of their complaints is, that the Russians have penetrated farther into Cuban than the ancient lines of Moscow, and instead of the redoubts formerly constructed on the frontiers of Cuban, they have built several new forts.

It is not a little remarkable that the present dry season has extended, according to the most correct accounts, all round the globe, from the latitude of 1. 0. to 56. 20. N. Great-Britain, Holland, France, Spain, Italy, &c. in Europe, and Canada, the West-Indies, &c. on the other side the Atlantic.

The Court of Spain have not, as reported, given up the intended attack against Algiers, but only postponed the time, on account of the plague raging amongst the Moors, and it still appears to be the firm resolution of all the powers in the Mediterranean, to humble those pirates, by the total destruction of Algiers.

The great Sovereign of the North, who has signalized every year of her glorious reign by acts of generosity for the advancement of science, and discoveries useful to mankind, is now about to give a farther proof of her great attention in contributing to that end, by an expedition appointed and directed by herself, which is intended to terminate the uncertainties still subsisting with regard to the coast of Eastern Siberia; likewise of a part of the opposite continent of America, and of the istms situated between the two continents. The officer appointed to command this expedition, is Mr. Billings, a gentleman who accompanied the famous Captain Cook in his last voyage. He is to proceed by land to Eastern Siberia; then to determine the true situation of the river Koryma, and the coasts of the country inhabited by the Tiburkii, who have voluntarily submitted to the sceptre of Catharine II. He is afterwards to embark at Okhotsk, in order to complete the chart of the islands tributary to Russia, and the harbours in America, where the vessels from Okhotsk go to traffic for furs; and finally he will fill up the voids which former navigators have left, in respect to some of the coasts and islands of the Eastern ocean. The expedition will require the space of five or six years; it will be provided with every thing that can contribute to perfect geography, and the physical knowledge of our globe, and a skilful botanist is appointed to accompany the navigator.

The commotions raised in the Ottoman empire on account of the late revolution, and which are doubtless secretly fomented by Russia and the Emperor, will necessarily so embarrass the Porte, that they must, at least, suspend their scheme for coming to a rupture with the two former powers. It is therefore to be presumed that these, taking advantage of the present critical situation of affairs, will insist on all their claims being granted to them without the least defalcation; perhaps they may even raise new ones, and the schemes of the Turkish ministers for recovering to the empire its late losses, instead of restoring it to its pristine glory, only aggravate its disgrace. Should this be the case, it is probable that the Capigi Bachi may, in a short time, be employed to perform the same friendly office to the present Grand Vizier, which he did for his predecessor. In the mean time the distractions, that at present prevail in Persia, offer to the Empress of Russia to fair an opportunity of aggrandizing herself, that it cannot be supposed she will neglect it, but seize on some of the fertile and rich provinces adjoining to the barren wilds she at present is possessed of in Asia. This will give her such an increase of wealth, as must bring her great additional weight in the scale of Europe, where it is thought, at least by those potentates who have no prospect of sharing the spoils with her, that she already preponderates too much.

July 15. There are several letters in town from respectable houses abroad, which mention, that the Spanish court have offered to give the Emperor of Morocco one million annually, on condition that he will not suffer any succour from his dominions to be given to the garrison of Gibraltar; and that the Spanish Monarch has so great a desire to retrieve the honor he lost in the late attack on that impregnable fortress, that hostilities against that garrison are expected shortly to take place.

July 16. Mr. Dempster lately said in the House of Commons, that Ministers had so little desire to do what was just, he should not be surprised if one part of the people were sacrificed to support the other. If the honorable gentleman had but considered for one moment, he would have found that to be really the case already: Penitons, placemen, excise, custom-house, and other King's officers, amount to nearly one half of the people, who of course collect not on themselves, but on the other half. This accounts for the ministerial voice being the strongest among the people.

Letters from different parts of France agree, that on account of the great drought in the spring and early part of the summer, it is supposed the ensuing vintage will be considerably less productive than any one within the last twenty years.

Letters from Somersetshire declare, that hay is now sold at seven pounds per load!

BOSTON, August 29.
Extract of a letter from on board the—Packer, dated off Cowes, Isle of Wight, June 9, 1785.

"We are now waiting for a fair wind at this place; and this being a holiday week, a fair is held here, in which there has been a bloody contest between the crew of an American brig (all Americans) and a recruiting party of soldiers consisting all of Scotchmen. The combat was obstinately contested on both sides for a long time, but at last victory declared in favour of the American tars. One of the Americans was as brave a fellow as ever was pitted. He broke the Scotch Sergeant's sword, and laid on one after the other so lustily, and being gallantly supported by his brave comrades, he obliged them all to take to their heels. The farmers and people of this island rejoice greatly at their success, for they hate the soldiery."

NEW-YORK, August 30.
James Duncanson, master and part owner of the schooner Amity, belonging to St. Kitt's, Robert Watson, mate and John Brewer, boatwain, of said schooner, arrived here on Saturday last, and report as follows: That on the 10th of August 1785, they left Norfolk in Virginia, in company with the schooner Industry, John Duncanson, master, bound to the coast of Africa—continued in company till the 15th inst. being in lat. 36. 50. N. long. 68. W. of London. At 10 P. M. Richard Squire, John Mathew, Alexander Evans and Stuart, a mulatto man, took possession of the schooner Amity, in the following manner:—It being the mate's watch upon deck, the boatwain lay asleep on the fore-castle, they ordered him below, placed a centinel over the hatch-way, armed with the cook's axe.—The said Richard Squire and John Mathew came aft, armed with a cutlass, which they had brought on board for that purpose, and the cooper's axe, seized the mate, commanded him to keep silence, otherwise he was a dead man; they carried him to the fore-castle, secured the hatch, and left it in charge of the centinel; they immediately went down to the cabin, where Capt. Duncanson was asleep, with the above mentioned weapons, commanded him to turn out, for that he was their prisoner, tied his hands behind his back and ordered him to bed again; they then demanded where the wine was, that the vessel was theirs—they drank a good fight of the island to themselves; and after drinking a bottle of wine, they ordered the Captain out of bed and put him in irons and afterward brought aft the mate and put him in irons, and left them in the cabin; then went upon deck and put the boatwain and John Boadman likewise in irons. The said

Boardman had taken an oath with them to turn pirate, but refused to assist them when going to put their diabolical plan into execution, but had not given any information of their designs. They gave the Captain and mate to understand that if they behaved themselves quietly they should be treated well; and they made good their promise, for they were allowed to use every thing on board at their own discretion; but were kept close prisoners in the cabin, with a centinel over the companion, night and day, with a loaded pistol and cutlafs. Having now all secure, they wore ship and stood to the westward. The 18th instant they spoke a sloop from Rhode-Island with horses, bound to Cape Francois; they asked the Capt. of the sloop if he could spare them some provisions, that they were from Jamaica, and had passengers on board were short of provisions and bound to Norfolk in Virginia; their design was to have put their prisoners on board the sloop if she was bound to any part of the continent. The 19th inst. at 8 P.M. hoisted out the long-boat, fitted her with masts and sails, one cask of water and one barrel of bread, some rum, beef, a quadrant, a compass, the Captain, mate, boatwain and three black boys and turned them a-drift;—they then reckoned themselves eighty leagues from the land. 21st at 4 P.M. they saw a fail to the Westward, it being calm, they rowed and got up to her, and went on board the ship Three Friends, Capt. Alexander Brown, from Jamaica, bound to Boston, where they remained all night and part of the next day; they then being desirous of getting into Virginia, at 4 P.M. they left the ship, with a fine breeze from S. E. During the night it blew hard; at 4 A.M. they were obliged to lay to, expecting every sea would fill the boat. At 8 A.M. the wind abated a little; spoke a brig from Virginia bound to London, who informed them, that they were sixty leagues from the Capes. It still continued to blow hard, which obliged them to lay to, till 4 P.M. Saw a fail to leeward of them, and immediately made fail and ran down upon her, which being observed by the ship, they brought too, and proved to be the Atlantic, Capt. William Tredenthien, from Grenada, bound to New-York, who took them all on board and hoisted their boat in.

Description of the pirates.—Richard Squire, (who says he was Capt. Barny's first lieutenant, on board the ship General Washington) an Englishman, about 30 years of age, about five feet six inches high, well made, short black curly hair; John Mathew, an Irishman, stout, well made, about 26 years of age, sandy hair, short, of good complexion, has a good deal of the brogue, about five feet seven inches high; Alexander Evans, about twenty three years of age, from Galway, about five feet five inches, rather slim made, short black hair, very subject to liquor; Steuart, a mulatto man, about 25 years of age, stout, well made, says he was born in Boston, has a cut on his nose, a scar on his forehead; John Boardman, about 40 years of age, black complexion, rather slim made, about five feet seven inches high; two black boys, which they kept on board, belonging to the Captain, the tallest named Dick, has a scar on his face, about five feet six inches high, stout, well made; the other Will, about five feet five, an exceeding good looking boy, they speak very little English, came off the coast in the said schooner Amity, last April.

Description of the schooner Amity.—She was built in Virginia, about three years old, a good deal of sheer head, her quarter deck raised in Philadelphia last December, a wooden onerary from the quarter deck to the fore part of the main-mast, three air ports in the starboard quarter and two on the larboard, her rudder without the stern, gratings fore and aft.

BALTIMORE, September 2.
Extract of a letter from Pittsburg, Virginia, dated August 19, 1785.

"Some Days ago it was discovered that a person unknown in this town was selling out certificates of freedom and passes to the slaves, and forging such people's names as were most likely to answer the purpose. By the activity and vigilance of some gentlemen in town, this dangerous villain was apprehended last night, about ten o'clock, in company with some slaves, and just as he had finished a pass for one of them, he was carried before a magistrate, who committed him to prison for further trial. He at first called himself Joe Thompson, but now says his name is Thompson Davis. When he was first apprehended, he entreated one of the gentlemen to shoot him with the pistol he had in his hand, and discovered such a behaviour as thoroughly indicated that he suspected some other charge against him besides the Forgery he had committed; and upon tracing his conduct during the time he has been in this place, he is rendered still more suspicious, wherefore the following description is given of him: He is a native of Ireland, about 5 feet, 4 inches high, stout made, shoops a little, short dark brown hair, a deep scar on the right side of his forehead just below his hair, the right eye is a little remarkable, having the appearance of a film on it, appears to be about 38 years of age, says he is a baker by trade, and that he came last from Richmond, where he had been some time soliciting his pay as a dragoon in Colonel Baylor's regiment."

PHILADELPHIA, September 7.

Monday last arrived here, in five weeks from London, the ship Harmony, Captain Willet. In her came passengers, Messrs. Nicholas Waln, John Townsend, Thomas Colley, John Storer, Edward Shippen, jun. Alexander Scott, and William Delaplain; Captain Barnett and his lady; Major Motrice and his lady; and Captain Cook.

The arrival of that justly celebrated and revered patriot, Dr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, may be hourly expected in this city, as he had taken his passage on board the ship London Packet, Captain Truxton, which sailed from England about the same time that the Harmony left Gravesend.

A letter from England, dated Falmouth, July 9, says, "Such weather was never known here as we have had the six months past; not more than two days rain during the whole time; there is less grass on the ground than there was at Christmas last; hay, which usually at this season was 14d. is now 10s. per cwt. tho' the harvest is promising, particularly for wheat."

There is not a greater instance of the extreme drought of the present season in Europe, than the following, which is selected out of a letter from a house of eminence in the commercial line at Dordt, in Holland. "You will scarce believe, that in a country like this (watery by nature) that we complain of drought; but such is absolutely the case at present, no rain having fell in this country for upwards of four months, and the continued easterly winds have so emptied the Rhine, Locke, Maese and Dautz, that there are not in many places sufficient water to carry vessels over the sands. Our wells are uncommonly low; and, as a greater phenomenon, at the Kiender Dycke (which is famed in history from the circumstance of 73 villages being overflowed by its breaking in the year 1691, the waters are so low, that the very foundation of that stupendous fabric is now to be seen, and workmen are repairing it in many places. Such a circumstance has not occurred in the memory of the oldest man now living in Holland."

On Wednesday evening last departed this life BENJAMIN PASCHELL; Esq; one of the Junices of the Peace for this City. Monsieur OTTO, Charge des Affaires from the Court of Versailles to the United States, arrived lately at New-York in a French Packet. This gentleman succeeds Monsieur MARBOIS, who, we are informed, is constituted Intendant of Hispaniola, an office both honorable and lucrative.

The Chevalier LUSZANZ, late Minister from the Court of

France to the United States, is appointed Ambassador to the Court of Sardinia.

Extract of a letter from London, dated June 8.

"According to letters from Madrid, the court have given the most explicit answer to the demands of the British Ambassador, the Earl of Chesterfield, who, in consequence of instructions from London, had requested an explanation of the cause of such a numerous body of forces being embarked at the Groyne, for the West-Indies: The Spanish Minister's reply was, that the majority of 6000 men (for the force that sailed from Corunna the 10th ult. in 12 transports, under convoy of three men of war, was no less) which were embarking, were intended for the garrisons of Pensacola and St. Augustine, in the two Floridas, where, since the change in the sovereignty of the northern continent, as the Floridas may be considered the key into South-America, it was become highly necessary to keep up such a body of troops as were sufficient to any contingencies that might happen. It was further said, that the affair on the Musquito Shore had no weight whatever on the present occasion; that his Catholic Majesty would be the very last to disturb that tranquility which had been so very lately restored; but that he thought it absolutely necessary to provide for the security of his distant possessions, and was taking the necessary measures accordingly, among which was that which had been the subject of the Envoy's enquiry."

By a letter from Barbados we learn, that the ship United States, Captain Bell, arrived there the 13th of August, from Pondicherry, and may soon be expected in this port.

A letter from London says, that in May last the Humane Society (instituted for the purpose of recovering persons apparently drowned) dined together, on the anniversary of their institution, at the London Tavern, the Earl of Stamford in the chair. After dinner the Fruits of their noble charter were introduced—a procession of men, women and children, whom they had rescued from a premature grave, offered a spectacle which cannot be equalled. Among the rest two gentlemen walked, who were recovered and who have made themselves governors. The day was spent in the finest luxury of the heart.

Within the week past arrived here from Amsterdam, the ship Adolph, Captain Clarkson, with 200 passengers, the ship—, Captain Bell, with 40; and the ship Favourite, Captain Volans, with about 300.

Thursday morning last Jacob Stilwell, a waterman belonging to the Old Ferry, in assisting to put a horse and chair into one of the large boats, accidentally fell, and his head striking against an iron bolt, instantly killed him.

The same day, a carpenter fell from the top of a bank house between Race and Vine-streets, which he was shingling, and his head striking a post in Water-street, dashed out his brains.

To the Independent Whigs of PENNSYLVANIA.

MUCH has been said in public, as well as private conversation, relative to the *test-laws* of this state. It has been supported as a necessary security to the people; it has been reproached as a shameful perversion of the constitution, and the rights of the people.—We find, by Mr. Oswald's paper of this day, that even Mr. Bryan has blown hot and cold on the subject, and what has been proved as his *act and deed* in writing at one time, has been denied by him at another. However great, or contemptible, his opinion may be (I hope for the sake of humanity he has no peer) I would ask the more honorable part of the community, what advantages can be derived to the public by a continuance of the *test-laws*? Do the community in general receive any support from them, or are they only in force for the benefit of a few? If the laws which disfranchise so great a proportion of the people be right, the constitution, from which any of the people hold their rights, is certainly wrong; for it is impossible, in the scale of reason or policy, that both of them can be on the same foundation. If the laws then are wrong, and contrary to the constitution, why are they not repealed, and the people who have been so long disfranchised of their rights, placed on the footing of *freemen*? That they are *freemen* by the constitution, no man will be bold enough to deny.

The Assembly are now sitting, and why an application should not be made in support of the constitution on that head, is an object of importance to ourselves and posterity? Let us, my fellow citizens, shew ourselves to the world, that we are not ashamed of the liberty wherein we are made free, and endeavour to obtain for others that, for which so much of the blood and treasure of Pennsylvania have been spilt to support, INDEPENDENCE and FREEDOM TO "ALL MEN."

Sept. 3, 1785. AN OLD SOLDIER.

To the Citizens and Freemen of PENNSYLVANIA.

THE General Assembly of this state are now meeting in their third and last sessions for the present year. 'Tis the duty and interest of the people (from whom all authority is derived) to enquire, if the Assembly has made any law, or permitted any to remain in force, injurious to the rights of those whom they have solemnly sworn to defend—the constitution being the standard for all good laws, and any made contrary thereto are illegal, and no ways binding on the people.

It may not be expedient here to enter into the investigation of all the unconstitutional laws, but there is one which was founded, and is now operating, in violation of the trust and confidence reposed in our rulers—I mean the *test law*—By its operation thousands of good men, and from whom the greatest part of the taxes for the support of government are torn at the same time, are deprived of all the rights granted to them by the constitution.

Altho' application hath succeeded application for redress of this grievance, it remains unredressed. The same spirit that formed the law, prevents its repeal. Can a regard for our country's welfare be the motive for this violation of its essential interests? Or can state necessity, that engine of tyrants, require a test law so repugnant to justice, and the constitution? If a negative to these questions be admitted, to what bent of the mind must it be ascribed? Avarice, the meanest of all the human passions, and base to every public or private happiness, appears to be the altar on which these sacrifices are made. Fearful of admitting fellow-citizens to a participation of the common benefits resulting from our noble constitution, they are kept in bondage—contrary to the constitution—contrary to the principles of our glorious revolution—contrary to the peace between America and Great-Britain, and contrary to the establishment of freedom and independence.

'Tis high time, my countrymen, that men should act less repugnant to common sense and common honesty—that other views and measures should predominate in our Public Councils—for unless an alteration takes place, the strength of government will be exhausted, trade decay, and the characters for mercy and justice, which was once the glory of the Pennsylvania laws, will be distinguished no more.

August 30, 1785. C. A. T. Q.

CAME to the house of the subscriber, in 2dd Caln township, Chester county, on the 28th of June last, a dark brown MARE, with long mane and tail, somewhat high backed, a natural trotter, branded on the near shoulder with the letter R, and on the buttock C, supposed to be about 9 years old, about 13 hands high, and a few grey hairs in her forehead. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. August 31, 1785. JOHN HUGHES.

State Lottery Tickets for Sale at the PRINTING-OFFICE.

To be SOLD at public Vendue,

On TUESDAY, the 20th of September, instant, if fair (if not, the next fair day) at 11 o'clock,

AN unimproved LOT, adjoining to Chester town, and very convenient to Washington College. Said lot will be sold for cash, by THOMAS M'CLUER.

Philadelphia, September 1, 1785.

FOR SALE,

FIFTEEN LOTS of 25 acres each, all good woodland, one ditto 34 acres, one ditto of 91 acres, 66 acres of which is good woodland, and 7 lots of 10 acres each, part cleared and part woodland, all in Hilltown township, Bucks county, now in the tenure of William M'Elroy, near Colonel Robeson's tavern. Any person inclining to purchase, may see the drafts of the lots, and be informed of the situation, &c. by calling on either Sheriff Dean, Colonel Robeson, Henry Witmer or Abraham Hunnery, near the premises, and know the price and terms of payment, by applying to ABEL JAMES and JOHN THOMPSON, merchants, in Philadelphia, who will make a good title to the purchasers.

The public situation of this land makes several of the small lots very suitable for tradesmen. tbcif

JOHN WOOD,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,

In Front-street, at the corner of Chestnut-street, has for Sale, WATCHES, clocks, clock-movements, finished faces, bells, hands, catgut, slit pinions, clock and watch turn benches, bench vizes, spring saw frames, hand and tail vizes, plyers, cutting nippers, sliding tongues, tweezers, screw keys, case flasks and hammers, Turkey oil stones, screw dividers, blow pipes, calipers, screw drivers, watch brushes, silver-fin the hand screws, watch main springs, fussee chains, glasses, gold, gilt and steel watch hands, gold silver and gilt pendants, ditto case buttons, case springs, pinion wire, click ditto, gilding scratch brushes, adjusting tools, spring blues, enamelled dial plates, steel balances, enamel screws, verges, pinions, motion work, broaches, gravers, hammers, pendulum wire, magnifying glasses, clock and watch files, watch keys, gilt and steel chains, silk strings, &c. &c. †

Intendant's Office, September 2, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the State of Maryland, that do not pay the interest due upon their bonds by the last day of October, that execution shall issue, agreeably to the directions of the act for the emission of bills of credit not exceeding Two Hundred Thousand Pounds, on the security of double the value in lands, &c. by

DAN. of ST. THOMAS JENIFER,
Intendant of the Revenue.

† w.

Bern Township, August 23, 1785.

THE subscriber, living in Bern township, in the county of Berks, hereby gives public notice, that his wife ELIZABETH has eloped from his bed and board, and forewears all persons to give or to trust her any thing on his account, as he will from this day forward not pay any debts, &c. contracted by her. † JOHN EPLER.

Wilmington, New-Castle county, 29th of 8th month, 1785.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons who are indebted to the estate of JOHN CALDWELL, late of this Borough, labourer, deceased, are desired to make speedy payment; also, all those have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their respective accounts properly authenticated, that they may be adjusted. And also the heirs of the said deceased are likewise desired to appear and make good their right of heirship. † CALEB SEAL, Administrator.

Abington, September 1, 1785.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the 22d day of this instant September, at two o'clock in the afternoon, by the subscriber, on the premises,

A VALUABLE Lot of LAND, containing 5 acres, situate in Jenkin's-town, Abington township, Montgomery county, whereon is erected a stone house, 37 feet long and 18 wide, almost new, with a cellar under the same, and a well of good water near the door, a good stable, and a young orchard of grafted fruit; the whole is inclosed with good fence. Said premises are 10 miles from Philadelphia, and very pleasantly situated on the old York road, and a road leading from thence to Frankford, and very suitable for a tradesman or any public business; it would also suit a gentleman for a country seat, and is convenient to several places of worship and mills. The title is indisputable. Attendance will be given, and the conditions made known at the time and place of sale. † JACOB HOLECOMBE.

STOLEN out of the pasture of William Forwood, in Brandywine Hundred, New-Castle County, State of Delaware, on the 26th instant, a bright bay MARE, 3 years old, full 14 hands high, a natural trotter, a few white hairs in her forehead, branded W. on her near shoulder, shod before. Whoever secures the mare and thier, so that the thief be brought to justice, shall have SIX DOLLARS Reward, and only THREE DOLLARS for the mare, and reasonable charges, paid by August 29, 1785. † WILLIAM FORWOOD.

Philadelphia, July 30, 1785.

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, a Boy, named EPHRAIM CROW, about 13 years of age, born at Cape-May. Whoever takes up the said boy, and brings him to me, or puts him in goal, or the work-house at Philadelphia, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JEREMIAH HOLDEN.

N. B. All persons are hereby forewarned from harbouring him; likewise, any person that will discover the man and look that carried him down to Cape-May, shall have FIFTEEN SHILLINGS reward.

Falls township, Bucks county, August 20, 1785.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS, by an advertisement of June 17, 1785, I have informed the public that my Land was taken in execution and sold by the Sheriff of Bucks county, to Samuel Smith, junior, and that the sale thereof was not valid, I rewarn all persons thereby from taking a conveyance of said Land from said Samuel Smith, junior. This is to inform the public, that the matter in dispute respecting the sale of said Land is now amicably settled; which information I now give, in order that the said Samuel Smith, junior, may not be deemed culpable in the eyes of an impartial public. † GEORGE MERRICK.

Bridge-town, August 23, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of DANIEL SHAW and JOHN GURREN, insolvent debtors, now confined in the goal of Cumberland, and State of New-Jersey, to appear before two or more of the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, at the Court-house in Bridge-town, in the county aforesaid, on Thursday, the 29th day of September next, at 3 o'clock, to shew cause, if any they have, why an assignment of said debtors estates should not be made, and they discharged from their confinement, pursuant to an act of General Assembly, in such case made and provided.

DANIEL SHAW,
JOHN GURREN.

Chester, August 29, 1785.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

WAS stolen from out of the pastures of the subscribers, living in the borough of Chester, on the 20th instant August, two HORSES, answering the following descriptions, viz. the horse belonging to William Kerlin is a large dark brown horse, 9 years old, remarkably square built, upwards of 15 hands high, thick legs, and much wind galled, has a star and a reach down his face, a natural pacer, canters well and trots clumsily, a short switch tail and hanging mane, his withers much worn with the collar, has some white spots behind his ears, and one white foot. The horse belonging to John Odenheimer, a dark brown, also near 15 hands high, three quarters blooded, 5 years old, carries very gay, has a few scars on his rump, and two small white strokes about two inches long on his left cheek, and one on his right, a short switch tail, a natural trotter, and when he trots fast claps his feet, was newly shod all round, and had when stolen a horse lock on his off fore leg. Any person securing said horses and thief or thieves, so that the owners may have them again, shall have the above reward, or THREE POUNDS for each, and reasonable expences, paid by WILLIAM KERLIN, and JOHN ODENHEIMER.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

Stop the RUNAWAYS.

TWO fellows went from me on Saturday evening, the 2d of July. BILL, a miller, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a swarthy complexion and down look, with short black hair and thick lips, he is well made and neat about the feet and legs, his eyes are large, and seldom looks at the person he converses with, he lost some years since the last joint of one of the fingers of his right hand, and his left arm having been broken below the elbow, is a little crooked. He is extremely ingenious, well acquainted with farming, and mows with uncommon ease and dexterity; was bred a miller, and understands that business in all its various branches, is handy with carpenters, turners and shoemakers tools, a good fiddler, fond of music, company and spirituous liquors, drinking freely tends to make him stupid, rather than enliven him; when afraid, or his passions in any manner agitated, his face becomes remarkably dark coloured. He called himself Mullon.

GEORGE, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, of a slender make, a fair complexion and down look, with short dark-coloured hair; he lately had the small-pox by inoculation, and since much troubled with eruptions, his eyes are generally sore, and with his right hand frequently scratches the back part of his thigh. He is in every respect a careless slovenly fellow, was bred upon a farm, has occasionally attended a merchant-mill, waited upon a single person, and drove a waggon, and when angry will beat his horses unmercifully. His address rough, addicted to swearing, fond of spirituous liquors, and seldom misses an opportunity to be drunk, and of consequence talkative and noisy. He is an indifferent performer and fond of the fiddle.

These fellows are about 23 years old, twins, and natives of this place, defended by their mother, from an Indian female slave their grandmother, and by bastardy not to be distinguished from white persons. They were promised freedom for servitude to November, 1792, and sooner in case of good behaviour. They have little complaisance, and as they talk on the Scotch-Irish dialect, may pass for Irishmen. Each had a jacket or short coat of a dark grey imported cloth, and sundry other cloaths. Bill had the best and greatest variety. It is probable they may change their names, cloaths and professions, and may continue together or near one another. They are specious, artful and knowing; frequent occasion to make excuses has habituated them not to be ignorant of the art of deception, their stories will be plausible, and if taken, will with infinite dexterity attempt or effect an escape. Whoever will take and secure, or put them in goal, so that I may get them again, shall have Five Pounds for each. If taken many miles distant and brought home, all traveling expences shall be paid, and a liberal reward for any extraordinary trouble. Masters of vessels are cautioned not to take them away. MICHAEL WALLACE.

Maryland, Cecil county, Little Elk, July 6, 1785.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the subscribers, living in West-Nantmill township, Chester county, two servant men, one named THOMAS KEAN, stout built, about 25 years of age; had on a flax and tow shirt, tow trowsers, a jacket without sleeves, the fore parts brown cloth, the other linen, and old felt hat; he is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has black hair, and can work at the weaving and shoemaking trades. The other, PATRICK BOYLEN, is about 18 years of age, short and chunky, and has black bushy hair; had on a flax and tow shirt, tow trowsers, new shoes, old buckles that he mended, an ash coloured country cloth thick jacket without sleeves, made with a belt, and old felt hat; he is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high. They ran away the 21st of August, 1785. They are both from the county of Connaught, in Ireland, and are cunning deceitful fellows, and will endeavour to pass for freemen. They have no cloaths but what are described. Whoever takes up said fellows, and secures them in any goal, shall have Fifty Shillings for each, and all reasonable charges, paid by JOHN GRAHAM, BENJAMIN MARPOLE.

TO BE SOLD,

Pursuant to the last will and testament of JACOB COBLENTZ, deceased.

A VALUABLE PLANTATION or LOT of LAND, containing 23 acres, between 4 or 5 acres of watered meadow, situate in Cheltenham township, Montgomery county, 9 miles from Philadelphia; there is a good two story stone dwelling-house, with a good spring of water in the cellar, a stone stable, an orchard of very good fruit. The above lot joins land of Isaac Cleaver, Anthony Williams, and others, and may be entered on the 1st of April next. For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to BARTHOLOMEW MATHER, Executor, near the premises. Philadelphia, August 29, 1785.

WAS ordered into the yard of the subscriber, by a person unknown, on the 20th of this instant August, a white HORSE, about 15 hands high, well made, shod all round, and lame in one hind foot. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. JOHN EVANS, at the Bull's Head, in Strawberry-alley.

WAS committed lately to the goal of this county, on suspicion of being a run-away servant, a certain JOHN BOWMAN, about 27 years of age, pock-marked, dark brown hair, and about 5 feet 6 inches high; he says he is a hatter by trade, and worked lately at the trap, in Montgomery county. His master, if any he has, is requested to come, prove his property, pay his expences, and take him away, within five weeks from the date hereof, otherwise he will be discharged, on paying his fees. FREDERICK BARTHOLD, Goalster.

LANDS FOR SALE,

Elk Ridge, Anne Arundle county, state of Maryland, October 10, 1785. Will be offered at PUBLIC SALE, at Mr. Patrick Baxter's Tavern, on the premises,

SIX HUNDRED and ONE ACRES of LAND, part of a tract called Frieburn's Progress; 90 acres of as good meadow ground as any in the state, 50 in mowable timothy and good order, a TAVERN which now rents for 30 l. per annum, situate at the Cross Roads, one leading from Frederick-town to Elk Ridge Landing and Annapolis; the other from Montgomery to Ellicott's Lower Mills and Baltimore town. There is at said Tavern, two dwelling-houses, a kitchen, stable, and an excellent well of water near the door, being part of the above tract; containing 17½ acres. There is on the above tract, two complete FARMS, with dwelling-houses, kitchens, barns and other necessary houses. This land lies about 2 miles from Ellicott's Lower Mills, 13 from Baltimore town, and 9 from Elk Ridge Landing. An indisputable title will be given, and a plot thereof may be seen, by applying to the subscribers, living on the premises, and the terms made known on the day of sale, by August 2, 1785. HENRY OWING, NATHANIEL OWING.

York-Town, Pennsylvania, Eighth Month 15, 1785.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, last evening, a Dutch servant man, named JOSEPH BISHOP, about 5 feet 6 inches high, about 40 years of age, has a blemish in one of his eyes, speaks broken English; had on, when he went away, a coarse shirt and trowsers, a linen coat, and old felt; it is thought he will change his name. Was likewise stolen from the subscriber the same night, it is expected by said servant, a brown mare, about 14 hands high, well made, round and long bodied, paces and trots, the near hind foot white, branded on the shoulder and buttock S M. Whoever takes up said man and mare, so that the owner may have them again, shall have the above reward, or FOUR DOLLARS for either, with reasonable charges, paid by SOLOMON MILLER.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, last night, from the subscriber, living at Christiansa ferry, New-Castle county, on Delaware, an Irish servant woman, named SARAH TIVY, about 25 years of age, luffy made, full face, down look, looks and speaks as if almost crying, dark brown hair; had on and took with her a black silk bonnet, with white lining, a short gown and petticoat of liney, brown and white striped, nearly alike, but not quite, two short gowns, blue and white striped linen, a white corded petticoat, one and a half yard of yellow flowered callicoe, black silk handkerchief, two white linen ditto, with red borders, one of them split in two, two coarse shifts, two pair thread stockings, one much darned, a pair of red shoes, with white heels, a pair of mens shoes patched, and the shoe part of a pair boots. The above girl was taken away by a certain Daniel Lafferty, an Irishman, late a soldier in the third Pennsylvania regiment, about 5 feet 6 inches high, well set, full face somewhat rough and lately hurt, short sandy hair, small round hat, with a band and buckle, blue sailor jacket much faded, and patched under the arm, and old jean trowsers. They stole and took away one pair boots almost new, made of thin leather, with a slope top and stitched round, all the straps off, except what fastens to the buttons of the knees, a shirt ruffled at the bottom, and marked P I, fine shift marked C I, and other things supposed to be taken not yet missed. Whoever takes up said man and woman, with the goods, and secures them, so that they are brought to justice, shall be entitled to the above reward; for the man, on conviction, Ten Dollars; for the woman Four Dollars; for the articles Two Dollars, and a reasonable charge for the servant, if brought home, paid by August 26, 1785. PETER JAQUET, jun.

N. B. It is thought they will sell the boots, if so, will reward any person that will send word, that I may know which way to pursue them. All masters of vessels and others are forbid to harbour or carry them off at their peril.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

WAS stolen out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Manor township, Lancaster county, on the night of the 24th of August, a forrel MARE, with a bald face, about 15 hands and an half high, five years old, trots and canters, but trots very rough, she also paces a slow travel, has been lately nicked, by which means she has lost the hair out of her tail, which is just beginning to grow again. Whoever secures said mare, so that the owner may have her again, shall have the above reward and charges, paid by ISAAC KAGEY.

State Lottery Office,

THE Tickets of the Second Class are now rolling up, and the DRAWING will absolutely commence on MONDAY, the Nineteenth Day of September next.

Tickets are to be had at the Lottery Office in Third-street, the fifth house to the Southward of Arch-street, and at the dwelling houses of the Managers. August 22, 1785.

Twenty-four DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscribers on Sunday evening, the 21st instant, the following indentured Irish servants, viz. DANIEL TONNEY, about 17 years of age, of a dark complexion, short black hair, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, thin visage; had on and took with him, a white jean coat, short blue sailor's jacket, two under jackets, one spotted, the other of fine dimity, a pair of olive green corduroy breeches, almost new, a castor hat, &c.

MICHAEL MPHADDIN, about 26 years of age, of a fair complexion; with long black hair tied, stout and well made, a weaver by trade, about 5 feet 9 inches high; had on and took with him, a linen coat, jacket and breeches of corded linen, thread stockings, wool hat, with a black ribbon round it, a blue short jacket, and a check waist.

THOMAS KENNEDY, about 20 years of age, of a sandy complexion, freckled in the face, has long brown hair, thick legs, the left leg shortest, which causes him to limp when he walks, very thick set, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high; had on and took with him a drab coloured cloth coat almost new, with no lining, a spotted velvet jacket, a blue cloth jacket, two pair of breeches, one jean the other fusian, thread stockings, new shoes, with square copper buckles, and a wool hat; he is a shoemaker by trade, and took some tools with him. It is supposed they took a black mare, about 6 years old, 14 hands and an half high, a natural trotter but no particular marks. Whoever takes up the said servants and mare, and secures them or either of them, shall have SIX DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, paid for each, by DAVID FROST, WILLIAM RICE, and WILLIAM McALLA.

Bucks County, August 22, 1785.

Just imported in the Brigantine Commerce, Capt. James Dairrell, from London, and now opening for SALE, by

JOHN SHIELDS,

In Second-street, opposite the City Tavern,

SIX, 7, 8, 9 and 10-gr. rose blankets; striped duffels or Indian blanketing; spotted swankins; white, red and yellow flannels; 6 and 7-gr. red, crimson, green and blue baizes; red, green and blue naps and duffels; drabs, plains and kerseys; 5 and 6-gr. scarlet, drab, light and dark blue, brown, claret, garnet, sage, purple and pea green, coarse cloths; best London 7-gr. superfine of same colours; best 7-gr. double milled d-ab cloth; 7-gr. light lead cloths, suitable for womens cloaks, and chair linings; childrens spotted worsted hose; boys plain and ribbed ditto; girls plain and clocked ditto; womens clocked with crimson, white and scarlet; mens silk and worsted, silk and raw silk ribbed, mottled or plain; gauze hose and socks; suitable for wearing under silk stockings; best superfine black silk hose; corduroys and plushes; moreens, tammies, durans, callimancoes; carpeting; fashionable plated and gilt buttons; an assortment of boys, girls and mens white and black hats; ladies chip and girls Leghorn hats; buckrams, sewing silk, scarf twist; bindings and nonpareils; powder and shot, bar lead, &c. &c. With a large assortment of blue, brown and mixed COATINGS.

N. B. Several bales of woollens and trunks of hosiery, assorted, to be sold at a low advance for cash.

Easton, August 9, 1785.

By virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public SALE, at the premises, on MONDAY, the 19th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, a certain two story stone Tenement and Lot of GROUND, situate in Easton, on the west side of Hamilton-street, containing in front 60 feet, and in depth 230 feet. Also a certain stone Smith's shop, and Lot of GROUND, adjoining the above lot, and containing in front 60 feet, and in depth 230 feet. As also a certain five acre out-lot. All late the property of Abraham Berlin, the elder, seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by PETER EALER, Sheriff.

Easton, August 9, 1785.

By virtue of certain Writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to SALE, at the Court-House in Easton, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Tract of LAND, situate in Chestnut-Hill township, bounded by lands of the United Brethren and the Blue Mountains, and containing about 200 acres, more or less, whereof 20 acres are cleared, and whereon are erected a grist-mill, saw-mill, oil-mill and hemp-mill, late the property of George Dreifbach. Also a certain Tract of LAND, situate in Mount-Bethel township, bounded by land of Alexander Brown, and David and William Man, and containing 200 acres, more or less, one half whereof can be made into good meadow. Late the property of George Taylor, Esq; deceased, seized and taken in execution, and to be sold, by PETER EALER, Sheriff.

A runaway Negroe LAD.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, near Chester-Town, Kent county, State of Maryland, on Saturday, the 18th of June, a likely Negroe lad, named JOE, about 19 years of age, slender built, thin visage, of a low stature, very black, a fine set of teeth, speaks plain, when examined has something of a down look, and is not very intelligent; is fond of strong liquor, and subject to lying; had on, when he went away, an ozenabrigs shirt and trowsers, an old hat, with a large brim, torn in several places; it is supposed he took with him a white ticking waistcoat, a callicoe waistcoat, and country filled cloth coat, with large flat white metal buttons, a coarse white shirt, and striped linen trowsers. He was born in the county and state aforesaid, has been used to plantation business, and will probably endeavour to pass for a freeman. Any person securing said Negroe in any goal, so as his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by August 2, 1785. PHILIP REED.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, on the 19th of June last, from the subscriber, living in Newton township, Cumberland county, and state of Pennsylvania, an indentured Irish servant man, called ROBERT DUDDESTON, about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, and is well set, has short brown hair, inclining to curl, and long about his face, but as he took a pair of scissors, it is uncertain what fashion it is in now; he is of a dark complexion, and has a down look; had on, when he went away, an old wool hat, old shirt and trowsers, good shoes, and old white jacket. Whoever takes up said runaway, and secures him in any goal, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by SAMUEL McCORMICK.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, last night, from the subscriber, a servant man, named JOHN HAGENBOOK, a German, a taylor by trade; he is 21 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, fresh coloured, much pitted with the small pox, and has black hair which he wears cued; had on an orange coloured coat of fine cloth, a clouded knit jacket, nankeen breeches, new fine shirt, white cotton stockings, good calf-skin shoes, piated shoe and knee-buckles, and a castor hat. Whoever takes up the subscriber, and secures said servant in any goal, or delivers him to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ANDREW HERTZOG.

N. B. A certain Henry Voelker went off with the above servant; he is a free man, a taylor by trade, and persuaded the servant to go with him. August 22, 1785.

FOR SAVANNAH,



The Brigantine GEORGIA PACKET, WILLIAM WORKMAN, Master,

HATH complete Accommodations for Passengers, and will sail with all convenient Speed. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Captain on Board, or WILLIAM SYKES.

Northern Liberties, August 16, 1785.

STRAYED away from the subscriber, on the night of the 4th instant, two fat COWS, one of them a dark brindle; the other red, forward with calf; it is supposed they went up the York road. Whoever takes up the said cows, and gives information to the subscriber, in Nicetown, shall have TWO DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by PETER DEAL.

CONSIDERATIONS on the B A N K of NORTH-AMERICA.

AN attack is made on the credit and institution of the Bank of North-America. Whether this attack is justified by the principles of law and sound policy, is a natural subject of enquiry. The enquiry is as necessary and interesting, as it is natural: For, though some people represent the Bank as injurious and dangerous, while others consider it as salutary and beneficial, to the community, all view it as an object of high importance; deserving and demanding the public attention.

In the investigation of this subject, it will be requisite to discuss some great and leading questions concerning the constitution of the United States, and the relation, which subsists between them and each particular State in the union. Perhaps it is to be wished that this discussion had not been rendered necessary; and that those questions had rested some time longer among the *arcana imperii*: But they are now presented to the public; and the public should view them with firmness, with impartiality, and with all the solicitude befitting such a momentous occasion.

A GENTLEMAN,* who had the best opportunities of observing, and who possesses the best talents for judging on the subject, informs his fellow-citizens officially, that "it may be not only *asserted*, but *demonstrated*, that, without the establishment of the National Bank, the business of the department of finance could not have been performed" in the late war.

THE Millennium is not yet come. War, with all the horrors and miseries in his train, may re-visit us. The finances may again be deranged: "Public credit may, again, be at an end: No means may be afforded adequate to the public expences." Is it wise or politic to deprive our country, in such a situation, of a resource, which happy experience has shewn to be of such *essential* importance? Will the citizens of the United States be encouraged to embark their fortunes on a similar bottom in a future war, by seeing the vessel, which carried us so successfully through the last, thrown aside, like an useless hulk, upon the return of peace?

It will not be improper to recall to our remembrance the origin, the establishment, and the proceedings of the Bank of North-America.

In May, 1781, the Superintendent of Finance laid before Congress a plan of a Bank. On the 26th of that month Congress passed the following resolution concerning it.

"RESOLVED, That Congress do approve of the plan for *establishing* a National Bank in these United States, submitted to their consideration by Mr. Robert Morris, the 17th May, 1781, and that they will promote and support the same by such ways and means, from time to time, as may appear necessary for the institution, and consistent with the public good.

"THAT the subscribers to the said Bank SHALL BE INCORPORATED, agreeably to the principles and terms of the plan, under the name of the *President, Directors and Company of the Bank of North-America*, so soon as the subscription shall be filled, the Directors and President chosen, and application made to CONGRESS for that purpose, by the President and Directors elected.

"RESOLVED, That it be recommended to the several States, by proper laws for that purpose, to provide that no other Bank or Bankers shall be established or permitted within the said States respectively during the war.

"RESOLVED, That the notes hereafter to be issued by the said Bank, payable on demand, shall be receivable in payment of all taxes, duties and debts, due or that may become due or payable to the United States.

"RESOLVED, That Congress will recommend to the several legislatures to pass laws, making it felony without benefit of clergy, for any person to counterfeit Bank Notes, or to pass such notes, knowing them to be counterfeit; also, making it felony without benefit of clergy, for any President, Inspector, Director, Officer or Servant of the Bank, to convert any of the property, money or credit of the said Bank to his own use, or in any other

way to be guilty of fraud or embezzlement, as officers or servants of the Bank."

UNDER these resolutions a subscription was opened for the *National Bank*: This subscription was not confined to *Pennsylvania*: The citizens of other States trusted their property to the public faith; and before the end of December, 1781, the subscription was filled, "from an expectation of a charter of incorporation from Congress." Application was made to Congress by the President and Directors, then chosen, for an act of incorporation. "The EXIGENCIES of the United States rendered it *indispensably necessary* that such an act should be immediately passed."† Congress, at the same time that they PASSED the act of incorporation, RECOMMENDED to the legislature of each State, to pass such laws as they might judge necessary for giving its ordinance its full operation, agreeably to the true intent and meaning thereof, and according to the recommendations contained in the resolution of the 26th day of May preceding.

THE Bank immediately commenced its operations. Its seeds were small, but they were vigorous. The sums paid in by individuals upon their subscriptions did not amount, in the whole, to seventy thousand dollars. The sum invested by the United States, in bank stock, amounted to something more than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars: But this sum may be said to have been paid in with one hand and borrowed with the other; and before the end of the first three months farther sums were advanced to the United States, and an advance was made to this State. § Besides, numerous accommodations were afforded to individuals. Little was it then imagined that the Bank would ever be represented as unfriendly to circulation. It was viewed as the source and as the support of credit, both private and public: As such, it was hated and dreaded by the enemies of the United States: As such, it was loved and fostered by their friends.

PENNSYLVANIA, distinguished on numerous occasions by her faithful and affectionate attachment to federal principles, embraced, in the first session of her legislature after the establishment of the Bank, the opportunity of testifying her approbation of an act, which had been found to be indispensably necessary. Harmonizing with the sentiments and recommendations of the United States, the Assembly passed an act,* "for preventing and punishing the counterfeiting of the common seal, bank bills and bank notes, of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of North-America." In the preamble to this act, which, according to the constitution of this state, expresses the reasons and motives for passing it, the "NECESSITY" of taking "EFFECTUAL measures for preventing and punishing frauds and cheats which may be put upon the President, Directors and Company of the BANK of NORTH-AMERICA," is explicitly DECLARED by the legislature.

THE sentiments and conduct of other states, respecting the establishment of the National Bank by Congress, were similar to those of Pennsylvania. The General Assembly of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations † made it felony, without benefit of Clergy, "to counterfeit any note or notes issued, or to be issued, from the Bank of North-America, as approved and ESTABLISHED by the United States in Congress assembled." The state of Connecticut enacted, ‡ that a tax should be laid, payable in money, or "notes issued by the Directors of the National Bank, ESTABLISHED by an ordinance of the United States in Congress assembled." By a law of Massachusetts, the subscribers to the National Bank, approved of by the United States, were "incorporated, on the behalf of that commonwealth, by the name of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of North-America, according to the terms of the ORDINANCE TO INCORPORATE THE SAID SUBSCRIBERS, passed by the United States in Congress assembled on the thirty-first day of December, 1781." The same law further enacts, "that

† See the act in the appendix.

§ See in the appendix the different sums advanced to this state. * 18th March, 1782. † January Sessions, 1782.

‡ 10th January, 1782.

* Vide the preface to the Statement of the accounts of the United States.

all notes or bills, which have been or shall be issued by, for, or in the name of the said President, Directors and Company, and payable on demand, shall be receivable in the payment of all taxes, debts and duties, due or that may become due, or payable to, or for account of, the said United States." In the preamble of this law, the legislature declares that "a National Bank is of great service, as well to the public as to individuals."

THE President and Directors of the Bank had a delicate and a difficult part to act. On one hand, they were obliged to guard against the malice and exertions of their enemies: On the other, it was incumbent on them to soothe the timidity of some of their friends. The credit of a Bank, as well as all other credit, depends on opinion. Opinion, whether well or ill-founded, produces, in each case, the same effects upon conduct. Some thought that an act of incorporation from the legislature of this state would be *beneficial*; none apprehended that it could ever be *hurtful* to the National Bank. Prudence, therefore, and a disposition, very natural in that season of doubt and diffidence, to gratify the sentiments, and even the prejudices, of such as might become subscribers or customers to the Bank, directed an application to the Assembly for "a charter, similar to that granted by the United States in Congress assembled." But tho' the Directors were willing to avail themselves of encouragement from every quarter, they meant not to relinquish any of their rights, or to change the foundation on which they rested. They made their application in their corporate character. § They expressly mentioned to the Assembly, that the United States in Congress assembled had granted to the Bank a charter of incorporation, and that the institution was to be carried on under THEIR IMMEDIATE AUSPICES. The legislature thought that it was proper and reasonable to grant * the request of the President and Directors of the Bank of North-America; and assigned, as a reason for the act, "that the United States in Congress assembled, from a conviction of the support which the finances of the UNITED STATES would receive from the establishment of a NATIONAL BANK, passed an ordinance to incorporate the subscribers for this purpose, by the name and stile of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of North-America."

THE first clause of the law enacts, that "those who are, and those who shall become subscribers to the said Bank, be, and FOR EVER HEREAFTER SHALL BE, a corporation and body politic, to all intents and purposes."

It is further enacted, that "the said corporation be, and shall be for ever hereafter, able and capable in law to do and execute all and singular matters and things, that to them shall or may appertain to do."

To shew, in the most striking light, the kind sentiments of the legislature towards the institution, it is further enacted, that "this act shall be construed and taken most favourably and beneficially for the said corporation."

ON these facts and proceedings, two questions of much national importance present themselves to our view and examination.

I. IS THE Bank of North-America legally and constitutionally instituted and organised, by the charter of incorporation granted by the United States in Congress assembled?

II. WOULD it be wise or politic in the legislature of Pennsylvania, to revoke the charter which it has granted to the institution?

THE discussion of these two questions will naturally lead us to the proper conclusions concerning the VALIDITY and the UTILITY of the Bank.

I. HAD the United States in Congress assembled a legal and constitutional power to institute and organise the Bank of North-America, by a charter of incorporation?

THE objection, under this head, will be—that the articles of confederation express all the powers of Congress, that in those articles no power is delegated to that body to grant charters of incorporation, and that, therefore, Congress possess no such power.

It is true, that, by the second article of the confederation, "each State retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right,

"which is not, by the confederation, expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled."

IF, then, any or each of the States possessed, previous to the confederation, a power, jurisdiction or right, to institute and organise, by a charter of incorporation, a Bank for North-America; in other words—commensurate to the United States; such power, jurisdiction and right, unless expressly delegated to Congress, cannot be legally or constitutionally exercised by that body.

BUT, we presume, it will not be contended, that any or each of the States could exercise any power or act of sovereignty extending over all the other States, or any of them; or, in other words, incorporate a Bank, commensurate to the United States.

THE consequence is, that this is not an act of sovereignty, or a power, jurisdiction or right, which, by the second article of the confederation, must be expressly delegated to Congress, in order to be possessed by that body.

IF, however, any person shall contend that any or each of the States can exercise such an extensive power or act of sovereignty as that above mentioned; to such person we give this answer—The State of Massachusetts has exercised such power and act: It has incorporated the Bank of North-America. But to pursue my argument.

THOUGH the United States in Congress assembled derive from the particular States no power, jurisdiction or right, which is not expressly delegated by the confederation, it does not thence follow, that the United States in Congress have no other powers, jurisdiction or rights, than those delegated by the particular States.

THE United States have general rights, general powers, and general obligations, not derived from any particular States, nor from all the particular States, taken separately; but resulting from the union of the whole: And, therefore, it is provided, in the fifth article of the confederation, "that for the more convenient management of the GENERAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES, delegates shall be annually appointed to meet in Congress."

TO many purposes, the United States are to be considered as one undivided, independent nation; and as possessed of all the rights, and powers, and properties, by the law of nations incident to such.

WHENEVER an object occurs, to the direction of which no particular state is competent, the management of it must, of necessity, belong to the United States in Congress assembled. There are many objects of this extended nature. The purchase, the sale, the defence, and the government of lands and countries, not WITHIN ANY State, are all included under this description. An institution for circulating paper, and establishing its credit over the whole United States, is naturally ranged in the same class.

THE act of independence was made before the articles of confederation. This act declares, that "these UNITED Colonies," (not enumerating them separately) "are free and independent States; and that, as free and independent States, THEY have full power to do all acts and things which independent States may, of right, do."

THE confederation was not intended to weaken or abridge the powers and rights, to which the United States were previously entitled. It was not intended to transfer any of those powers or rights to the particular States, or any of them. If, therefore, the power now in question was vested in the United States before the confederation; it continues vested in them still. The confederation clothed the United States with many (though, perhaps, not with sufficient) powers: But of none did it disrobe them.

It is no new position, that rights may be vested in a political body, which did not previously reside in any or in all the members of that body. They may be derived solely from the UNION of those members.

* "THE case," says the celebrated Burlamaqui, "is here very near the same as in that of several voices collected together, which, by their union, produce a harmony, that was not to be found separately in each."

A NUMBER of unconnected inhabitants are settled on each side of a navigable river; it belongs to none of them; it belongs not to them all, for they have nothing in common: Let them unite; the river is the property of the united body.

§ Their letter to the President of the Supreme Executive Council, on this occasion, is in the appendix.

* 1st April, 1782.

* 2 Burlamaqui, p. 42.

THE arguments drawn from the political associations of *individuals* into a *state* will apply, with equal force and propriety, to a *number of states* united by a *confederacy*.

NEW states must be FORMED and established; their extent and boundaries must be regulated and ascertained. How can this be done, unless by the United States in Congress assembled?

STATES are corporations or bodies politic of the most important and dignified kind.

LET us now concenter the foregoing observations, and apply them to the incorporation of the Bank of North-America by Congress.

By the *civil law*, corporations seem to have been created by the mere and voluntary association of their members, provided such convention was not contrary to law.†

By the *common law*, something more is necessary—All the methods whereby corporations exist are, for the most part, reducible to that of the king's letters patents, or charter of incorporation.‡

FROM this it will appear that the creation of a corporation is, by the common law, considered as the act of the executive rather than of the legislative powers of government.

BEFORE the revolution charters of incorporation were granted by the proprietaries of Pennsylvania, under a derivative authority from the crown, and those charters have been recognized by the *constitution* and *laws* of the commonwealth since the revolution.

FROM analogy, therefore, we may justly infer, that the United States in Congress assembled, possessing the executive powers of the union, may, in virtue of such powers, grant charters of incorporation for accomplishing objects that comprehend the *general interests* of the United States.

BUT the United States in Congress assembled possess, in many instances, and to many purposes, the legislative as well as the executive powers of the union; and therefore, whether we consider the incorporation of the Bank as a *law*, or as a *charter*, it will be equally within the powers of Congress: For the object of this institution could not be reached without the exertion of the *combined sovereignty* of the union.

I HAVE asked—How can new states, which are bodies politic, be formed, unless by the United States in Congress assembled? Fact, as well as argument, justifies my sentiments on this subject. The conduct of Congress has been similar on similar occasions. The same principles have directed the exercise of the same powers.

IN the month of April, 1784, Congress resolved, that part of the western territory “should be divided into distinct states.”

THEY further resolved, that the settlers should, “either on their own petition, or on the order of Congress, receive authority from THEM to meet together, for the purpose of establishing a temporary government, to adopt the constitution and laws of any one of the original states.”

“WHEN any such state shall have acquired twenty thousand free inhabitants, on giving due proof thereof to Congress, they shall receive from THEM authority to call a Convention of representatives, to establish a permanent constitution and government for themselves.”

“THE preceding articles,” among others, “shall be formed into a CHARTER of compact. shall be duly executed by the President of the United States in Congress assembled, under his hand and the seal of the United States; shall be promulgated, and shall stand as *fundamental Constitutions* between the thirteen original states, and each of the *several states* NOW NEWLY DESCRIBED, unalienable from and after the sale of any part of the territory of such state, but by the *joint consent* of the United States in Congress assembled, and of the *particular state* within which such alteration is proposed to be made.”

It will be difficult, I believe, to urge against the power of Congress to grant a charter to the Bank of North-America, any argument, which may not, with equal strength and fitness, be urged against the power of that body to form, execute and promulgate a charter of compact for the *New States*.

† Blackstone, 472. ‡ Blackstone, 472, 473.

THE sentiments of the representatives of the United States, as to their power of incorporating the Bank, ought to have much weight with us. Their sentiments are strongly marked by their conduct, in their first resolutions respecting the Bank. These resolutions are made at the *same time*, and on the *same subject*: But there is a *striking difference* in their *manner*. It was thought proper “that no other Bank should be permitted within any of the states, during the war.” Congress “RECOMMENDED to the several states to make provision, for that purpose, by proper laws.” It was thought prudent that the Bank should be protected, by penal laws, from fraud, embezzlement and forgery. Congress RECOMMENDED it to the several Legislatures to pass such laws. It was deemed expedient that bank notes should be received in payment of sums payable to the United States: Congress RESOLVE, that the notes “SHALL BE RECEIVABLE” in such payments. It was judged necessary that the Bank should have a charter of incorporation: Congress RESOLVE, that the Bank “SHALL BE INCORPORATED,” on application made “TO CONGRESS” for that purpose. The line of distinction between those things in which Congress could only *recommend*, and those in which they could *act*, is drawn in the clearest manner. The incorporation of the National Bank is ranked among those things, in which they could *act*.

THIS *act* of Congress has, either expressly, or by implication, received the approbation of every state in the union. It was *officially* announced to every state by the Superintendent of Finance.* Had any one state considered it as an exercise of usurped power, would not that state have remonstrated against it? But there is no such remonstrance.

THIS *act* of Congress has been most explicitly recognised by the Legislature of Pennsylvania. The law for preventing and punishing frauds and cheats upon the Bank was passed on the 18th of March, 1782, and before the Bank had obtained a charter from this state. By that law it is made felony without benefit of clergy, to forge the common seal of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of North-America. Who were the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of North-America? Those whom Congress had made “a corporation and body politic, to all intents and purposes, BY THAT NAME AND STYLE.” How came that body by a “common seal?” The act of Congress ordained that that body “should have full power and authority to make, have and use a COMMON SEAL.” In the act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of North-America, the Legislature, after reciting that the United States in Congress assembled had “passed an ordinance to incorporate them,” say, “the President and Directors of the said Bank have applied to this House for a *similar act* of incorporation, which request it is proper and reasonable to grant.”

WHEN the foregoing facts and arguments are considered, compared and weighed, they will, it is hoped, evince and establish, *satisfactorily to all*, and *conclusively* on the legislature of Pennsylvania, the truth of this position—That the Bank of North-America was legally and constitutionally instituted and organised, by the charter of incorporation granted by the United States in Congress assembled.

II. WOULD it, then, be wise or politic in the legislature of Pennsylvania, to revoke the charter which it has granted to this institution? It would not be wise or politic—

1st. BECAUSE the proceeding would be nugatory. The recall of the charter of Pennsylvania would not repeal that of the United States, by which we have proved the Bank to be legally and constitutionally instituted and organised.

2d. BECAUSE, though the legislature may destroy the legislative operation, yet it cannot undo the legislative acknowledgment of its own *act*. Though a statute be repealed, yet it shews the sense and opinion of the legislature concerning the subject of it, in the same manner as if it continued in force. § The legislature declared, in the law, that it was *proper* and *reasonable* to grant the request of the President and Directors of the Bank, for an act of incorporation similar to the ordinance of Con-

* See his letter in the appendix. § Foster, 394.

gress: No repeal of the law can weaken the force of that declaration.

3d. BECAUSE such a proceeding would wound that confidence in the engagements of government, which it is so much the interest and duty of every state to encourage and reward. The act in question formed a charter of compact between the Legislature of this state, and the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of North-America. The latter *asked* for nothing but what was *proper* and *reasonable*: The former *granted* nothing but what was *proper* and *reasonable*: The terms of the compact were, therefore, fair and honest: While these terms are observed on one side, the compact cannot, consistently with the rules of good faith, be departed from on the other.

It may be asked—Has not the state power over her own laws?—May she not alter, amend, extend, restrain and repeal them at her pleasure?

I AM far from opposing the legislative authority of the state: But it must be observed, that, according to the practice of the legislature, public acts of very *different kinds* are drawn and promulgated under the *same form*. A law to vest or confirm an estate in an individual—a law to incorporate a congregation or other society—a law respecting the rights and properties of all the citizens of the state—are all passed in the same manner; are all clothed in the same dress of legislative formality; and are all equally acts of the Representatives of the Freemen of the commonwealth. But surely it will not be pretended, that, after laws of those different kinds are passed, the legislature possesses over each the same discretionary power of repeal. In a law respecting the rights and properties of all the citizens of the state, this power may be safely exercised by the legislature. Why? Because, in this case, the interest of those who make the law (the members of Assembly and their constituents) and the interest of those who are to be affected by the law (the members of Assembly and their constituents) is the same. It is a common cause, and may, therefore, be safely trusted to the Representatives of the community. None can hurt another, without, at the same time, hurting himself. Very different is the case with regard to a law, by which the state grants privileges to a congregation or other society. Here two parties are instituted, and two distinct interests subsist. Rules of justice, of faith, and of honor, must, therefore, be established between them: For, if *interest* alone is to be viewed, the congregation or society must always lie at the mercy of the community. Still more different is the case with regard to a law, by which an estate is vested or confirmed in an individual: If, in this case, the legislature may at discretion, and without any reason assigned, divest or destroy his estate, then a person seized of an estate in fee-simple, under legislative sanction, is, in truth, nothing more than a solemn tenant at will.

FOR these reasons, whenever the objects and makers of an instrument, passed under the form of a law, are not the same, it is to be considered as a compact, and to be interpreted according to the rules and maxims, by which compacts are governed. A foreigner is naturalized by law: Is he a citizen only during pleasure? He is no more, if, without any cause of forfeiture assigned and established, the law, by which he is naturalized, may at pleasure be repealed. To receive the legislative stamp of stability and permanency, acts of incorporation are applied for from the legislature. If these acts may be repealed without notice, without accusation, without hearing, without proof, without forfeiture; where is the stamp of their stability? Their motto should be, "LEVI-
"TY." If the act for incorporating the subscribers to the Bank of North-America shall be repealed in this manner, a precedent will be established for repealing, in the same manner, every other legislative charter in Pennsylvania. A pretence, as specious as any that can be alleged on this occasion, will never be wanting on any future occasion. Those acts of the state, which have hitherto been considered as the sure anchors of privilege and of property, will become the sport of every varying gust of politics, and will float wildly backwards and forwards on the irregular and impetuous tides of party and faction.

4th. It would not be wise or politic to repeal the charter granted by this state to the Bank of North-Ame-

rica, because such a measure would operate, as far as it would have any operation, against the credit of the United States, on which the interest of this commonwealth and her citizens so essentially depends. This institution originated under the auspices of the United States: The subscription to the National Bank was opened under the recommendations and the engagements of Congress: Citizens of this state, and of the other states, and foreigners, have become stock-holders, on the public faith: The United States have pledged themselves "to promote and support the institution by such ways and means, from time to time, as may appear necessary for it, and consistent with the public good"*. They have recommended to the legislature of *each* state, "to pass such laws as they might judge necessary for giving the ordinance incorporating the Bank its full operation." Pennsylvania has entered fully into the views, the recommendations, and the measures of Congress respecting the Bank. She has declared in the strongest manner her sense of their *propriety*, their *reasonableness*, and their *necessity*: She has passed laws for giving them their full operation. Will it redound to the credit of the United States to adopt and pursue a contrary system of conduct? The acts and recommendations of Congress subsist still in all their original force: Will it not have a tendency to shake all confidence in the councils and proceedings of the United States, if those acts and recommendations are now disregarded, without any reason shewn for disregarding them? What influence will such a proceeding have upon the opinions and sentiments of the citizens of the United States and of foreigners? In one year they see measures respecting an object of confessed public importance adopted and recommended with ardour by Congress; and the views and wishes of that body zealously pursued by Pennsylvania: In another year they see those very measures, without any apparent reason for the change, warmly reprobated by that state: They must conclude one of two things:—That Congress adopted and recommended those measures hastily and without consideration; or that Pennsylvania has reprobated them undutifully and disrespectfully. The former conclusion will give rise to very unfavourable reflections concerning the discernment both of the state and of the United States: The latter will suggest very inauspicious sentiments concerning the federal disposition and character of this commonwealth. The result of the conclusion will be—that the United States does not deserve, or that they will not receive, support in their system of finance.—These deductions and inferences will have particular weight, as they will be grounded on the conduct of Pennsylvania, hitherto one of the most federal, active and affectionate states in the union.

5th. It would not be wise or politic in the legislature to repeal her charter to the Bank; because the tendency of such a step would be to deprive this state and the United States of all the advantages, public and private, which would flow from the institution, in times of war, and in times of peace.

LET us turn our attention to some of the most material advantages resulting from a Bank.

1st. It increases circulation, and invigorates industry. "It is not, says Dr. Smith, in his *Treatise on the Wealth of Nations*,† by augmenting the capital of the country, but by rendering a greater part of that capital active and productive than would otherwise be so, that the most judicious operations of banking can increase the industry of the country. The part of his capital which a dealer is obliged to keep by him unemployed, and in ready money, for answering occasional demands, is so much dead stock, which, so long as it remains in this situation, produces nothing either to him or to his country. The judicious operations of banking enable him to convert this dead stock into active and productive stock; into materials to work upon, into tools to work with, and into provisions and subsistence to work for; into stock which produces something both to himself and to his country. The gold and silver money which circulates in any country, and by means of which the produce of its land and labour is annually circulated and distributed to the proper consumers, is, in the same manner as the ready money of the dealer, all dead stock. It is

* 26th May, 1781. † Vol. I, p. 383, 384.

a very valuable part of the capital of the country, which produces nothing to the country. The judicious operations of banking, by substituting paper in the room of a great part of this gold and silver, enables the country to convert a great part of this dead stock into active and productive stock; into stock which produces something to the country. The gold and silver money which circulates in any country may very properly be compared to a highway, which, while it circulates and carries to market all the grass and corn of the country, produces, itself, not a single pile of either. The judicious operations of banking, by providing, if I may be allowed so violent a metaphor, a sort of waggon-way through the air, enable the country to convert, as it were, a great part of its highways into good pasture and corn-fields, and thereby to increase very considerably the annual produce of its land and labour."

THE same sensible writer informs us, in another place, that "the † substitution of paper in the room of gold and silver money, replaces a very expensive instrument of commerce with one much less costly, and sometimes equally convenient. Circulation comes to be carried on by a new wheel, which it costs less both to erect and to maintain than the old one.—There are several sorts of paper money; but the circulating notes of banks and bankers is the species which is best known, and which seems best adapted for this purpose."—"These notes come to have the same currency as gold and silver money, FROM THE CONFIDENCE THAT SUCH MONEY CAN AT ANY TIME BE HAD FOR THEM."

SIR James Stewart calls banking "the great engine, † by which domestic circulation is carried on."

TO HAVE a free, easy and equable instrument of circulation is of much importance in all countries: It is of peculiar importance in young and flourishing countries, in which the demands for credit, and the rewards of industry, are greater than in any other. When we view the extent and situation of the United States, we shall be satisfied that their inhabitants may, for a long time to come, employ profitably, in the improvement of their lands, a greater stock than they will be able easily to procure. In such a situation, it will always be of great service to them to save as much as possible the expence of so costly an instrument of commerce as gold and silver, to substitute in its place one cheaper, and, for many purposes, not less convenient; and to convert the value of the gold and silver into the labour and the materials necessary for improving and extending their settlements and plantations.

"To the Banks of Scotland, says Sir James Stewart,* the improvement of that country is entirely owing; and until they are generally established in other countries of Europe, where trade and industry are little known, it will be very difficult to set those great engines to work."

2d. THE influence of a Bank on credit is no less salutary than its influence on circulation. This position is, indeed, little more than a corollary from the former. CREDIT IS CONFIDENCE; and, before we can place confidence in a payment, we must be convinced that he who is to make it will be both able and willing to do so at the time stipulated. However unexceptionable his character and fortune may be, this conviction can never take place, unless in a country where solid property can be, at any time, turned into a circulating medium.

3d. TRADE, as well as circulation and credit, derives great support and assistance from a Bank. Credit and circulation produce punctuality; and punctuality is the soul of commerce. Let us appeal to experience as well as reason.

DR. SMITH says, § he has heard it asserted, that the trade of the city of Glasgow doubled in about fifteen years after the first erection of the Banks there; and that the trade of Scotland has more than quadrupled since the first erection of the two public Banks at Edinburgh, of which one was established in 1695, and the other in 1727. Whether the increase has been in so great a proportion, the author pretends not to know. But that the trade of Scotland has increased very considerably during this period, and that the Banks have contributed a good deal to this increase, cannot, he says, be doubted.

† Vol. 1, p. 434, 435. † Vol. 2, p. 350.

* Vol. 2, p. 356. § Vol. 1, p. 442.

THESE observations, and observations similar to these, have induced Sir James Stewart to conclude,—that "Banking,* in the age we live, is that branch of credit which best deserves the attention of a statesman. Upon the right establishment of Banks depends the prosperity of trade, and the equable course of circulation. By them, SOLID PROPERTY MAY BE MELTED DOWN. By the means of Banks, money may be constantly kept at a due proportion to alienation. If alienation increases, more property may be melted down. If it diminishes, the quantity of money stagnating will be absorbed by the Bank, and part of the property formerly melted down in the securities granted to them will be, as it were, consolidated anew. These must pay, for the country, the balance of their trade with foreign nations: These keep the mints at work: And it is BY THESE MEANS, PRINCIPALLY, THAT PRIVATE, MERCANTILE, AND PUBLIC CREDIT IS SUPPORTED."

I MAKE no apology for the number and length of the quotations here used. They are from writers of great information, profound judgment, and unquestioned candour. They appear strictly and strongly applicable to my subject: And being so, should carry with them the greatest weight and influence: For the sentiments, which they contain and inculcate, must be considered as resulting from general principles and facts, and not as calculated for any partial purpose in this commonwealth.

BUT, here, it will probably be asked—Has your reasoning been verified by experience in this country? What advantages have resulted from the Bank to commerce, circulation and credit? Was our trade ever on such an undesirable footing? Is not the country distressed by the want of a circulating medium? Is not credit almost totally destroyed?

I ANSWER—There is, unfortunately, too much truth in the representation: But if events are properly distinguished, and traced to their causes, it will be found—that none of the inconveniences above-mentioned have arisen from the Bank—that some of them have proceeded, at least in part, from the opposition which has been given to it—and that, as to others, its energy has not been sufficient to counteract or controul them.

THE disagreeable state of our commerce has been the effect of extravagant and injudicious importation. During the war, our ports were in a great measure blocked up. Imported articles were scarce and dear; and we felt the disadvantages of a stagnation in business. Extremes frequently introduce one another. When hostilities ceased, the flood-gates of commerce were opened; and an inundation of foreign manufactures overflowed the United States: We seemed to have forgot, that to pay was as necessary in trade as to purchase; and we observed no proportion between our imports, and our produce and other natural means of remittance. What was the consequence? Those who made any payments made them chiefly in specie; and in that way diminished our circulation. Others made no remittances at all, and thereby injured our credit. This account of what happened between the European merchants and our importers, corresponds exactly with what happened between our importers and the retailers spread over the different parts of the United States. The retailers, if they paid at all, paid in specie: And thus every operation, foreign and domestic, had an injurious effect on our credit, our circulation, and our commerce. But are any of these disadvantages to be ascribed to the Bank? No. Is it to be accounted a fault or defect in the Bank, that it did not prevent or remedy those disadvantages? By no means. Because one is not able to stem a torrent, is he therefore to be charged with augmenting its strength? The Bank has had many difficulties to encounter. The experiment was a new one in this country: It was therefore necessary that it should be conducted with caution. While the war continued, the demands of the public were great; and the stock of the Bank was but inconsiderable: It had its active enemies, and its timid friends. Soon after the peace was concluded, its operations were restrained and embarrassed by an attempt to establish a new Bank. A year had not elapsed after this, when the measure, which has occasioned these Considerations, was introduced into the legislature, and caused, for some

* Vol. 2, p. 358.

time, a total stagnation in the business of the institution. When all these circumstances are recollected and attended to, it will be matter of surprize that the Bank has done so much, and not that it has done no more. Let it be deemed, as it ought to be, the object of public confidence, and not of public jealousy: Let it be encouraged, instead of being opposed, by the counsels and proceedings of the state: Then will the genuine effects of the institution appear; then will they spread their auspicious influence over Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce.

4th. ANOTHER advantage to be expected from the Bank of North-America is, the establishment of an undepreciating paper currency through the United States. This is an object of great consequence, whether it be considered in a political, or in a commercial view. It will be found to have a happy effect on the collection, the distribution, and the management of the public revenue: It will remove the inconveniences and fluctuation attending exchange and remittances between the different states. "It is the interest of every trading state to have a sufficient quantity of paper, well secured, to circulate through it, so as to facilitate payments every where, and to cut off inland exchanges, which are a great clog upon trade, and are attended with the risque of receiving the paper of people, whose credit is but doubtful."—*Political Oeconomy*, vol. 2, p. 415.

SUCH are the advantages which may be expected to flow from a *National Bank*, in times of peace. In times of war, the institution may be considered as *essential*. We have seen that, without it, the business of the Department of Finance could not have been carried on in the late war. It will be of use to recollect the situation of the United States with regard to this subject. The two or three first years of the war were sufficient to convince the British government, and the British armies, that they could not subdue the United States by military force. Their hopes of success rested on the failure of our finances. This was the source of our fears, as well as of the hopes of our enemies. By this thread our fate was suspended. We watched it with anxiety: We saw it stretched and weakened every hour: The deathful instrument was ready to fall upon our heads: On our heads it must have fallen, had not public credit, in the moment when it was about to break asunder, been entwined and supported by the credit of the Bank. Congress, to speak without metaphors, had not money or credit to hire an express, or purchase a cord of wood. General Washington, on one occasion, and probably more than one, saw his army *literally unable to march*. Our distress was such, that it would have been destruction to have divulged it: But it ought to be known *now*; and when known, ought to have its proper influence on the public mind and the public conduct.

THE expences of a war must be defrayed, either—1st, by treasures previously accumulated—or 2dly, by supplies levied and collected within the year, as they are called for—or 3dly, by the anticipation of the public revenues. No one will venture to refer us to the first mode. To the second the United States, as well as every state in Europe, are rendered incompetent by the modern system of war, which, in the military operations of one year, concentrates the revenue of many. While our enemies adhere to this system, we must adopt it. The anticipation of revenue, then, is the only mode, by which the expences of a future war can be defrayed. How the revenues of the United States can be anticipated without the operations of a National Bank, I leave to those who attack the Bank of North-America to shew. They ought to be well prepared to shew it; for they must know, that to be incapable of supporting a war is but a single step from being involved in one.

THE result of the whole, under this head, is,—that in times of peace, the National Bank will be *highly advantageous*; that in times of war, it will be *essentially necessary*,—to the United States.

I FLATTER myself, that I have evinced the *validity* and the *utility* of the institution.

IT HAS been surmised, that the design of the legislature is not to destroy, but to modify, the charter of the Bank; and that if the Directors would assent to reasonable amendments, the charter, modified, might continue in force. If this is the case, surely to repeal the

law incorporating the Bank is not the proper mode of doing the business. The Bank was established and organized under the authority and auspices of Congress. The Directors have a trust and duty to discharge to the United States, and to all the particular States, each of which has an equal interest in the Bank. They could not have received, from this state, a charter, unless it had been *similar* to that granted by Congress. Without the approbation of Congress, where all the states are represented, the Directors would not be justified in agreeing to any alteration of the institution. If alterations are necessary; they should be made through the channel of the United States in Congress assembled.

APPENDIX.

AN ORDINANCE, to incorporate the SUBSCRIBERS to the BANK of NORTH-AMERICA.

WHEREAS Congress, on the twenty-sixth day of May last, did, from a conviction of the support which the finances of the United States would receive from the establishment of a National Bank, approve a plan for such an institution, submitted to their consideration by Robert Morris, Esq; and now lodged among the archives of Congress, and did engage to promote the same by the most effectual means: AND WHEREAS the subscription thereto is now filled, from an expectation of a charter of incorporation from Congress, the Directors and President are chosen, and application hath been made to Congress, by the said President and Directors, for an act of incorporation: AND WHEREAS the exigencies of the United States render it indispensably necessary that such an act be immediately passed:

Be it therefore ordained, and it is hereby ordained by the United States in Congress assembled, That those who are, and those who shall become subscribers to the said Bank, be, and for ever after shall be, a corporation and body politic, to all intents and purposes, by the name and stile of THE PRESIDENT, DIRECTORS AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF NORTH-AMERICA.

And be it further ordained, That the said corporation are hereby declared and made able, and capable in law to have, purchase, receive, possess, enjoy and retain lands, rents, tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattels and effects, of what kind, nature or quality soever, to the amount of ten millions of Spanish silver milled dollars, and no more, and also to sell, grant, demise, alien or dispose of the same lands, rents, tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattels, and effects.

And be it further ordained, That the said corporation be, and shall be for ever hereafter, able and capable in law to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended, in courts of record, or any other place whatsoever, and to do and execute all and singular other matters and things, that to them shall or may appertain to do.

And be it further ordained, That for the well governing of the said corporation, and the ordering of their affairs, they shall have such officers as they shall hereafter direct or appoint: *Provided nevertheless*, That twelve Directors, one of whom shall be the President of the corporation, be of the number of their officers.

And be it further ordained, That Thomas Willing be the present President; and that the said Thomas Willing and Thomas Fitzsimons, John Maxwell Nesbitt, James Wilson, Henry Hill, Samuel Osgood, Cadwalader Morris, Andrew Caldwell, Samuel Ingles, Samuel Meredith, William Bingham, Timothy Matlack, be the present Directors of the said corporation, and shall so continue until another President and other Directors shall be chosen, according to the laws and regulations of the said corporation.

And be it further ordained, That the President and Directors of the said corporation shall be capable of exercising such power, for the well governing and ordering of the affairs of the said corporation, and of holding such occasional meetings for that purpose, as shall be

described, fixed and determined by the laws, regulations and ordinances of the said corporation.

And be it further ordained, That the said corporation may make, ordain, establish and put in execution, such laws, ordinances and regulations, as shall seem necessary and convenient to the government of the said corporation: *Provided always*, That nothing herein before contained shall be construed to authorise the said corporation to exercise any powers in any of the United States, repugnant to the laws or constitution of such state. *And be it further ordained*, That the said corporation shall have full power and authority to make, have and use a common seal, with such device and inscription as they shall think proper, and the same to break, alter and renew, at their pleasure.

And be it further ordained, That this ordinance shall be construed and taken most favourably and beneficially for the said corporation.

D O N E by the United States in Congress assembled, the thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, and in the sixth year of our Independence.

JOHN HANSON, President.

Attest. CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Office of Finance, January 8, 1782.

S I R,

I HAVE the honor to transmit herewith an Ordinance, passed by the United States in Congress assembled the 31st day of December, 1781, incorporating the subscribers to the Bank of North-America, together with sundry resolutions, recommending to the several states to pass such laws as they may judge necessary for giving the said Ordinance its full operation. The resolutions of the 26th of May last speak so clearly to the points necessary to be established by those laws, that I need not enlarge on them. Should any thing more be found necessary upon experience, the President and Directors will no doubt make suitable applications to Congress, or to the states respectively, as the case may require. It affords me great satisfaction to inform your Excellency, that this Bank commenced its operations yesterday; and I am confident, that with proper management it will answer the most sanguine expectations of those who befriend the institution. It will facilitate the management of the finances of the United States: The several States may, when their respective necessities require, and the abilities of the Bank will permit, derive occasional advantage and accommodations from it: It will afford to the individuals of all the states, a medium for their intercourse with each other, and for the payment of taxes, more convenient than the precious metals, and equally safe: It will have a tendency to increase both the internal and external commerce of North-America, and undoubtedly will be infinitely useful to all the traders of every state in the union: Provided, as I have already said, it is conducted on the principles of equity, justice, prudence and economy. The present Directors bear characters that cannot fail to inspire confidence; and as the corporation is amenable to the laws, power can neither sanctify any improper conduct, nor protect the guilty. Under a full conviction of these things, I flatter myself that I shall stand excused for recommending, in the strongest manner, this well meant plan, to all the encouragement and protection which your state can give, consistently with wisdom and justice. I have the honor to be, with great respect,

Your Excellency's most obedient,
and most humble servant,

ROBERT MORRIS.

Circular

To the Governors of each state.

An ACT for preventing and punishing the counterfeiting of the Common Seal, Bank Bills and Bank Notes of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of North-America, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

SECT. I. **W**HEREAS it is necessary to take effectual measures for preventing and punishing frauds and cheats, which may be put upon the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of North-America, by altering, forging or counterfeiting the Com-

mon Seal, and the Bank Bills and Bank Notes of the said President, Directors and Company:

SECT. II. *Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the Authority of the same*, That if any person or persons shall forge, counterfeit or alter the Common Seal of the said President, Directors and Company, or any Bank Bill or Bank Note, made or given out, or to be made or given out, for the payment of any sum of money by or for the said President, Directors and Company, or shall tender in payment, utter, vend, exchange or barter any such forged, counterfeit or altered Bill or Note, or shall demand to have the same exchanged for ready money by the said President, Directors and Company, or any other person or persons (knowing such Bill or Note so tendered, uttered, vended, exchanged or bartered, or demanded to be so exchanged, to be forged, counterfeit or altered) with intent to defraud the said President, Directors and Company, or any other person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, then every such person or persons so offending, and being thereof convicted in due form of law, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall suffer death as a felon, without benefit of clergy.

SECT. III. *And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That if any President, Director, or any officer or servant of the said President, Directors and Company, being intrusted with any such bill or note, or any bond, deed, money or other effects, belonging to the said President, Directors and Company, or having any such bill or note, or any bond, deed, money or other effects, lodged or deposited with the said President, Directors and Company, or with such officer or servant, as an officer or servant of the said President, Directors and Company, shall secrete, embezzle, or run away with any such bill, note, bond, deed, money or other effects, or any part of them, every President, Director, Officer or Servant, so offending, and being thereof convicted in due form of law, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall suffer death as a felon, without benefit of clergy.

Signed, by Order of the House,

FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, Speaker.

Enacted into a Law, at Philadelphia, on Monday, the eighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred Eighty and Two.

PETER Z. LLOYD,

Clerk of the General Assembly.

Philadelphia, February 9, 1782.

S I R,

THE President, Directors and Company of the Bank of North-America, incorporated by the United States of America in Congress assembled, have thought it proper to petition the General Assembly of Pennsylvania for a similar charter, and such further support from the legislature of the state, as may render the Bank capable of yielding those advantages to the general cause of America, which are intended thereby: And this institution being encouraged and supported by citizens of other states, as well as that in which it happens to be established, the most respectful and proper mode of presenting the petition to that Honorable House appearing to be through the Supreme Executive Council of the state, we have enclosed the same to you, and request that you will please to lay it before the General Assembly as soon as they shall meet. I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

THOMAS WILLING, President.

His Excellency WILLIAM MOORE, Esq; President.

An ACT to incorporate the Subscribers to the Bank of North-America.

SECT. I. **W**HEREAS the United States in Congress assembled, from a conviction of the support which the finances of the United States would receive from the establishment of a National Bank, passed an

Ordinance to incorporate the Subscribers for this purpose, by the Name and Stile of "THE PRESIDENT, DIRECTORS AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF NORTH-AMERICA."

AND WHEREAS the President and Directors of the said Bank have applied to this House for a similar Act of incorporation, which request it is proper and reasonable to grant:

SECT. II. *Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the Authority of the same,* That those who are, and those who shall become Subscribers to the said Bank, be and for ever hereafter shall be a Corporation and Body politic, to all intents and purposes, by the Name and Stile of "THE PRESIDENT, DIRECTORS AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF NORTH-AMERICA."

SECT. III. *And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid,* That the said corporation are hereby declared and made able and capable in law, to have, purchase, receive, possess, enjoy and retain lands, rents, tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattels and effects, of what kind, nature or quality soever, to the amount of Ten Millions of Spanish Silver milled Dollars, and no more. And also to sell, grant, demise, alien, or dispose of the same lands, rents, tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattels and effects.

SECT. IV. *And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid,* That the said corporation be, and shall be for ever hereafter, able and capable in law to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended, in courts of record, or any other place whatsoever, and to do and execute all and singular other matters and things, that to them shall or may appertain to do.

SECT. V. *And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid,* That for the well governing of the said corporation, and the ordering of their affairs, they shall have such officers as they shall hereafter direct or appoint. *Provided nevertheless,* That twelve Directors, one of whom shall be the President of the corporation, be of the number of their officers.

SECT. VI. *And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid,* That Thomas Willing be the present President, and that the said Thomas Willing, and Thomas Fitzsimons, John Maxwell Nesbitt, James Willson, Henry Hill, Samuel Osgood, Cadwallader Morris, Samuel Engles, Samuel Meredith, William Bingham, Timothy Matlack and Andrew Caldwell, be the present Directors of the said corporation, and shall so continue until another President and other Directors shall be chosen, according to the laws and regulations of the said corporation.

SECT. VII. *And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid,* That the President and Directors of the said corporation shall be capable of exercising such powers,

for the well governing and ordering of the affairs of the said corporation, and of holding such occasional meetings for that purpose, as shall be described, fixed and determined by the laws, regulations and ordinances of the said corporation.

SECT. VIII. *And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid,* That the said corporation may make, ordain, establish and put in execution such laws, ordinances and regulations, as shall seem necessary and convenient for the government of the said corporation.

SECT. IX. *Provided always,* That nothing herein before contained shall be construed to authorise the said corporation to exercise any powers in this state, repugnant to the laws or constitution thereof.

SECT. X. *And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid,* That the said corporation shall have full power and authority to make, have and use a common Seal, with such devices and inscription as they shall think proper, and the same to break, alter and renew, at their pleasure.

SECT. XI. *And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid,* That this Act shall be construed and taken most favorably and beneficially for the said corporation.

Signed, by Order of the House,

FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, Speaker.

Enacted into a Law, at Philadelphia, on Monday, the first day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred Eighty and Two.

PETER Z. LLOYD,

Clerk of the General Assembly.

ON the 16th day of February, 1782, advanced to the United States, on behalf of Pennsylvania, 80,000 dollars.

At different times in 1782, advanced to the Commissioners for defence of the river and bay of Delaware, the sum of about 22,500 dollars.

On the 17th day of September, 1782, advanced to the State Treasurer, for defence of the western frontiers, upon application of the House of Assembly, 13,333 $\frac{1}{3}$ dollars, in part of a larger sum agreed to be lent, as the necessity of the state might require; but upon advice from the British commander in chief, that the Indians were called off our frontiers, this requisition stopped, and no further sum was taken out of the Bank.

On the 18th day of April, 1784, paid the Speaker's draft on the Treasurer, accepted by him, in favour of James Mease, 16,000 dollars.

On the 6th of January, 1785, lent the Managers of the House of Employment, 4,000 dollars.

On the 26th of January, 1785, lent the City Wardens the sum of 2,400 dollars.